

leger, Geoffrey

Access DB# 96516
66

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Gwen Liang Examiner #: 79180 Date: 6-12-03
Art Unit: 2172 Phone Number 305-3985 Serial Number: 09/599, 735
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CPK II 4B25 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Network-Attached Disk Unit with Data Protection Function

Inventors (please provide full names): WATANABE, Naoki; TAKAMOTO, Yoshifumi;
ODAWARA, Hiroaki

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 06/25/99

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Concept & focus: (See Attachment A)

Claim = 20. focus 20-6 (See Attachment B)

Claim 20-6, Support (See Attachment C)

Reference used = R: 1 et al. (See Attachment D)

difference - Access rights are tested by server
not by disk drive

* Assignee: Hitach, Ltd.

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>Geoffrey St. Leger</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: <u>308-7800</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____
Searcher Location: <u>4B30</u>	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>6/19/03</u>	Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____	Dr.Link _____
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Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>90 min</u>	Fulltext <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>4 hours</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

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(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Jun W2
(c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 112:UBM Industry News 1998-2003/Jun 19
(c) 2003 United Business Media

Set	Items	Description
S1	5203	FORWARD??? (5N) REQUEST? ?
S2	11949677	CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?
S3	248173	S2 (5N) (AUTHENTICAT? OR VERIF? OR VALIDAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR - AUTHORIS? OR PERMISSION? ? OR PERMIT? OR APPROV? OR RIGHT? ? - OR PRIVILEGE? ? OR CREDENTIAL? ?)
S4	101832	(RESTRICT? OR PREVENT? OR INHIBIT? OR BLOCK??? OR PROHIBIT? OR FORBID? OR BAR? ? OR BARR???) (5N) (ACCESS? OR RETRIEV?)
S5	72	S1(S) S3
S6	48	RD (unique items)
S7	28	S6 NOT PD>19990625
S8	1291682	INTERMEDIATE(3N) (CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?) OR INTERMEDIARY OR MEDIARY OR GATEWAY OR HUB OR PROXY OR AGENT
S9	3622	S8 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR SENT OR FORWARD??? OR TRAN- SFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNICAT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S10	71	S3(S) S9
S11	51	RD (unique items)
S12	31	S11 NOT PD>19990625
S13	18519	S2 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR SENT OR FORWARD??? OR TRAN- SFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNICAT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S14	12	S13(S) S3(S) S4
S15	7	RD (unique items)

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02254045 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21270693 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Build reliable and scalable N-tier applications that run on both Windows NT and Unix. (includes related articles on Windows NT security and UNIX). (Technology Information)
Tomsen, Mai-lan
Microsoft Systems Journal, v13, n12, p33(9)
Dec, 1998
ISSN: 0889-9932 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 5476 LINE COUNT: 00517

... do for COM on Windows NT. COM on Unix just routes the authentication requests back to the domain controller on Windows NT. The passthrough system (**forwarding authentication requests** between the **server** on Unix and the domain controller on Windows NT) is opaque to the client.

The Windows NT domain controller, the client, and the server all...

...DCOM, as usual). The server application (on Unix) hosts the NTLM passthrough security system and negotiates with the Windows NT domain controller, which performs the **authentication**.

When a **client** requests **authentication**, the **server** uses a component called the NTLM Security Support Provider (SSP) to **authenticate** the **client**. The SSP negotiates the **authentication** level and calls another component called the Local Security Authority (LSA) to **authenticate** the **client**. Since the LSA runs only on Windows NT, the calls are forwarded to the Private Authentication Layer Daemon (PAULAD) that Microsoft provides as part of the COM sources. The PAULAD service **forwards** the **request** to the Windows NT domain controller by calling the Private Authentication Layer Service (PAULAS) on the domain controller. The **forwarded request** is sent over an encrypted RPC channel. The PAULAS service on the Windows NT domain controller processes login or challenge/response requests, and routes the...

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
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02233326 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53137286 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
New show on the cable. (Company Business and Marketing)
Communications News, 30
Oct 1, 1998
ISSN: 0010-3632 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1784 LINE COUNT: 00147

... the same services (albeit at normal dial-in speeds of 56k and below).

Subscribers use a normal dial-up connection to a national ISP that **forwards** (or proxies) the access **requests** to the remote access management server running at MediaOne. The **server** only **permits** connections from users who have signed up to use the 'dial roaming' service, enabling MediaOne to offer roaming as an add-on, for-cost service ...

7/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
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02128135 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20086399 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Bolstering RADIUS. (Funk Software's Steel-Belted Radius 1.5 server software) (Product Announcement) (Brief Article)
Berinato, Scott
PC Week, v14, n52, p20(1)

Dec 15, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement Brief Article ISSN: 0740-1604

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 307 LINE COUNT: 00027

... outsourcing the remote access equipment to an ISP.

With Proxy RADIUS, a remote user dials in to a local point of presence, where that RADIUS server forwards the authentication request to the corporate RADIUS server.

SBR Version 1.5 authenticates users against central directories, such as Novell Directory Services, so administrators don't have to keep multiple directories for the same user. For layered protection...

7/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)

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02111891 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19909123 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

TACACS, RADIUS secure servers. (terminal access controller access control system, remote authentication dial-in user service; security protocols) (includes related article on Cisco Systems' Web site) (Technology Information)

Dutcher, William

PC Week, v14, n44, p151(2)

Oct 20, 1997

ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1655 LINE COUNT: 00136

... A remote user interacts only with the remote access server, not the back-end server.

When a user dials in, the access server starts a client process, sending an authentication request over the network to its primary RADIUS server, which has been configured by the access server administrator. The administrator also may designate a secondary server, to which the access server can direct authentication requests if the primary RADIUS server fails to respond. Some RADIUS implementations allow for a RADIUS proxy server, which automatically forwards authentication requests to another RADIUS server if it can't authenticate a user.

Implementation varies by vendor, but the RADIUS server usually has three main files. These include a database of users who may request authentication...

7/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)

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02089932 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19670948 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Reining in remote access; RADIUS and TACACS compete to bring better control over dial-up access. (Buyers Guide)

Dutcher, William

PC Week, v14, n34, p83(5)

August 11, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1707 LINE COUNT: 00140

... TACACS, Livingston developed RADIUS. Although both are client/server, request-response systems, an access server that uses RADIUS only encrypts the user's password before forwarding the authentication request to a RADIUS server. Like TACACS+, it also provides a mechanism for usage accounting.

RADIUS has achieved wider acceptance among RAS system vendors, partly because RADIUS server software is...

7/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)

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01621574 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14463626 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Unix or Windows? A question of scale. (scalability of network management software based on the Unix operating system and Microsoft Corp.'s Microsoft Windows graphical user interface) (includes related articles on features of scalable network management platforms and on Simple Network Management Protocol) (Network Edition) (Buyers Guide)

Huntington-Lee, Jill

PC Magazine, v12, n19, pNE1(11)

Nov 9, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 5303 LINE COUNT: 00430

... to a server or a proxy agent. A proxy agent is a special management agent that receives requests from a management station, polls the relevant **devices** for the **right** information, processes those **requests**, and then **forwards** the results to the management station. To save the network manager time, the polling mechanism should allow the manager to configure a poll for groups...

7/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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03905743 Supplier Number: 50096574 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

BAYSECURE ACCESS CONTROL V2.1 FOR UNIX/SOLARIS DEBUTS

UNIX Update, v9, n7, pN/A

July 1, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 928

... by the subscriber.

Additionally, BSAC V2.1 comes equipped to offer added flexibility via its RADIUS Proxy support that allows service providers the ability to **forward authentication requests** to remote RADIUS **servers**. Proxy RADIUS support allows service providers the ability to deploy BSAC in each one of its POPs for integration into a remote centralized server that...

7/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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03886164 Supplier Number: 48494451 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

BAY NETWORKS: Bay Networks introduces BaySecure Access Control (BSAC) V2.1 for UNIX/Solaris

M2 Presswire, pN/A

May 25, 1998

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1114

... by the subscriber.

Additionally, BSAC V2.1 comes equipped to offer added flexibility via its RADIUS Proxy support that allows service providers the ability to **forward authentication requests** to remote RADIUS **servers**. Proxy RADIUS support allows service providers the ability to deploy BSAC in each one of its POPs for integration into a remote centralized server that...

7/3,K/9 (Item 3 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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03760665 Supplier Number: 48138014 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

QUZA: Quza launches total e-commerce solution for merchants

M2 Presswire, pN/A

Nov 24, 1997

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 764

... server receives the payment information, decodes it and passes the authorisation request to the acquiring bank over private dedicated lines.

The merchant's acquiring bank **forwards** the **request** to the bank that issued the card, or card association, through standard banking electronic channels. If the transaction is approved, the approval code is sent back to the QuzaClear **server**. The QuzaClear **server** forwards the **approval** or denial back to the merchant's server which informs the customer that the transaction is complete.

There are firewalls securing both the merchant to...

7/3,K/10 (Item 4 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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03608254 Supplier Number: 47470379 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

PEAPOD GROUP: Internet and e-mail bills to fall by up to 95%

M2 Presswire, pN/A

June 17, 1997

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 647

... checks whether the user is an i-pass customer (i-pass servers are located all over the world)

If the customer is recognised, i-pass **forwards** the **request** to the user's corporate **authentication server** where it is checked again

If the server recognises the user, validation of the request is sent back to the original, local ISP and the...

7/3,K/11 (Item 5 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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02746397 Supplier Number: 45573473 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

NEWS AND NOTES

Health Industry Today, v58, n6, pN/A

June, 1995

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Professional Trade

Word Count: 1714

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...discontinued operations as it completes the end of its three -year funding cycle. HIMA, the Health Industry Manufacturers Assn., is now distributing HCTI reports. Fax **requests** should be **forwarded** to Jeannine Washington at 202-783-8750. Staar Surgical Co., Monrovia, Calif., received FDA clearance for its ultraviolet-absorbing material for use in intraocular lenses...

...the initial product of Abiomed's cardiovascular division. In November 1992, it became the first such device to receive FDA clearance and is the only **approved device** capable of supporting both the **right** and left sides of a failing heart. BVS-5000 has been installed in more than 100 U.S. hospitals. Irving Levin Assoc., Inc., New Caanan...

7/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06023573 Supplier Number: 53444832 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Light at the end of the VPN tunnel.
Global Telephony, n1067-6317, pNA
Dec, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 102

Step 2: The server at the local ISP sends the authentication **request** to the SingNet, which **forwards** the **request** to the corporate **server** for **authentication** located at the user's company.

Step 3: SingNet sends the access authorization message back to the local ISP, which then provides the connection.

Step...

7/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05296067 Supplier Number: 48063577 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TACACS, RADIUS Secure Servers
PC Week, p151
Oct 20, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1537

... A remote user interacts only with the remote access server, not the back-end server.

When a user dials in, the access server starts a **client** process, sending an **authentication** request over the network to its primary RADIUS server, which has been configured by the access server administrator. The administrator also may designate a secondary server, to which the access **server** can direct **authentication** requests if the primary RADIUS **server** fails to respond. Some RADIUS implementations allow for a RADIUS proxy **server**, which automatically **forwards authentication requests** to another RADIUS **server** if it can't **authenticate** a user.

Implementation varies by vendor, but the RADIUS server usually has three main files. These include a database of users who may request authentication...

7/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
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05295610 Supplier Number: 48063015 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Steel-Belted RADIUS 1.3 offers strong, flexible remote access
Hall, Eric
InfoWorld, p72D
Oct 20, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1253

... you can't effectively distribute the user-account information outward.

Many remote-access vendors have begun to support the RADIUS protocol, allowing the remote-access **devices** to **forward authentication requests** onto a master **authentication device**, such as a Unix host. But these solutions are not integrated into the network security services, requiring administrators to manage accounts and passwords.

Steel-Belted...

7/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10741084 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53552231 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Adding smarts to the network cloud. (Layer 4 switching circuits)
Bellman, Bob
Business Communications Review, 28, 12, 39(5)
Dec, 1998
ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 3069 LINE COUNT: 00248

... Happy Users
Server switch customers like the results. For example, WebTV Networks, Inc. (www.webtv.net), uses Alteon's ACEdirector switch to spread its user- **authentication** traffic across four RADIUS **servers** . "We give ISPs a virtual IP address, and the switch **forwards** RADIUS **requests** to our real servers," explains Jim Kubon, senior network consultant at WebTV.
If a server is down or overloaded, the switch stops sending new sessions...

7/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10461403 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21083469 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
NASBA helping to keep credentials up to snuff.
Cheney, Glenn
Accounting Today, v12, n15, p5(2)
August 24, 1998
ISSN: 1044-5714 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 749 LINE COUNT: 00063

... the requirements of different states and territories, the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy has launched a program called CredentialNet. In essence, the program **verifies** and stores **credential** information for **client** CPAs, tracks continued professional education credits, evaluates credentials against Uniform Accountancy Act standards and, upon **request** , **forwards** all this information to state boards of accountancy.
"As states began to get serious about reciprocity, it became mandatory that we put together a program...

7/3,K/17 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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10204065 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20597459 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
TEST CENTER RX. (Question and Answer)
Wonnacott, Laura
InfoWorld, v20, n19, p52(1)
May 11, 1998
ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 668 LINE COUNT: 00053

... a stand-alone NT Server on network B. The DHCP Relay agent allows Windows NT Server to relay DHCP broadcasts between a DHCP server and **client** across a router. Essentially, it **permits forwarding** DHCP information between subnets. DHCP **requests** are broadcast requests, and these requests are not routed between your segments. Currently, your relay is not working -- that's why clients on network B...

7/3,K/18 (Item 4 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09999916 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20205453 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Trio launches secure remote access solution. (Sea Change Corp.; iPass Inc.;
Secure Computing)**

Bisby, Adam
Computer Dealer News, v13, n23, p1(2)
Nov 17, 1997

ISSN: 1184-2369 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 691 LINE COUNT: 00060

... and password and sends it via the Internet to the nearest iPass transaction server. The iPass transaction server reads the user's domain name and **forwards** the **request** to the user's corporate **authentication server**. If the corporate **server** **validates** the user, **authorization** is sent back via the Internet to the local ISP, which enables the connection.

In addition, iPass pays ISPs for the usage on their networks...

7/3,K/19 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08934703 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18604362 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Searching for directory services. (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)

Passmore, David
Business Communications Review, v26, n7, p18(2)
July, 1996

ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1695 LINE COUNT: 00142

... shortcomings of directory services like X.500.

LDAP was originally proposed as a simplified version of the X.500 DAP (Directory Access Protocol), which would **permit** TCP/IP-based **clients** to gain access to X.500 directory servers. In its original concept, an LDAP server would always act as an intermediary: mapping LDAP requests from a TCP/IP-based client into DAP **requests** that could be **forwarded** onto a separate X.500 DSA server. The data would reside with the X.500 server, not with the LDAP server.

The concept, however, has...

7/3,K/20 (Item 6 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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08892285 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18576712
**Spinning a secure Web. (Gradient Technologies' WebCrusader products)
(Product Information)**

Elledge, Don; Ando, Arata; Hart, Douglas W.
InformationWeek, n592, p72(3)
August 12, 1996

ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1570 LINE COUNT: 00137

... write multithreaded Web applications that access databases or other enterprise services. Gradient provides C class libraries that implement a secure Common Gateway Interface (CGI). Users **forward** CGI **requests** to the Secure AppEngine server the same way they request a CGI script from a Web server. The Secure AppEngine accesses the DCE Security **Server** to **verify** the user's identity and check permissions, making it impossible for the user to send bogus user information.

Access controls can be created for any...

7/3,K/21 (Item 7 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

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07813397 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17016336 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MSS: absolute coverage for North America has arrived. (mobile satellite services)
Johanson, Gary A.
Satellite Communications, v19, n4, p40(3)
April, 1995
ISSN: 0147-7439 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1336 LINE COUNT: 00112

... dials the directory number of the desired mobile terminal. The public switched telephone network directs the call to the feederlink earth station, which performs initial **validation** of the mobile **terminal** and **forwards** the call **request** to the network communications controller.

When the mobile terminal is validated and the satellite and ground network resources are available, the controller broadcasts a call...

7/3,K/22 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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04566582 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08135650 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A case study of employee frauds.
Seidman, Jack S.
CPA Journal, v60, n1, p28(8)
Jan, 1990
ISSN: 0732-8435 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 5812 LINE COUNT: 00441

... circumstances with the auditor's client.

Auditors can aid in the process if their verification letters make the specific exhortation about steering clear of the **client**'s personnel. Certainly a **verification** should be regarded as a nullity, and second **requests forwarded**, when a verification that should be coming from an outsider comes instead from the client's office.

Reminders for the Auditor
The fraud cases also...

7/3,K/23 (Item 9 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03884181 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07121966 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
AT&T to take AFCAC 251 orders beginning March 24.
Bass, Brad
Government Computer News, v8, n6, p3(1)
March 20, 1989
ISSN: 0738-4300 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 418 LINE COUNT: 00032

... been taking place.

Dunlap also said the Air Force has changed its procedures for ordering the AFCAC 251 systems. He said buyers must have orders **approved** by their base **computer** requirements boards. If **approved**, order **requests** will be **forwarded** to a major command representative, who will pass it along to SSC.

SSC officials will validate each request and assign it a priority and a...

7/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01633220 02-84209

Running DHCP services across a subnet requires use of a relay

Wonnacott, Laura

InfoWorld v20n19 PP: 52 May 11, 1998

ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW

WORD COUNT: 612

...TEXT: on a standalone NT Server on network B. The DHCP Relay agent allows Windows NT Server to relay DHCP broadcasts between a DHCP server and **client** across a router. Essentially, it **permits forwarding** DHCP information between subnets. DHCP **requests** are broadcast requests, and these requests are not routed between your segments. Currently, your relay is not working -- that's why clients on network B...

7/3,K/25 (Item 2 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01606634 02-57623

Building remote access security

Henthorn, Alex

Network World v15n12 PP: 37 Mar 23, 1998

ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW

WORD COUNT: 706

...ABSTRACT: evolution in remote access management was primarily due to the invention of the Remote Access Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) protocol. RADIUS created a client/ **server** architecture that enabled the efficient **authentication**, authorization and session accounting data for users of remote access networks. To promote the adoption of RADIUS as an industry standard, Livingston Enterprises released a...

... and more sophisticated RADIUS servers with greater fault-tolerance capabilities. The RADIUS standard is evolving to handle outsourced remote access by adding the capability to **forward authentication requests** to a RADIUS **server** located at the enterprise network. It can also be used to dynamically configure the virtual private networking tunnels used for transporting outsourced traffic to the...

...TEXT: proposing to deliver outsourced remote access services to enterprise corporations.

The RADIUS standard is evolving to handle outsourced remote access by adding the capability to **forward authentication requests** to a RADIUS **server** located at the enterprise network.

(Chart Omitted)

Captioned as: HOW IT WORKS

It also can be used to dynamically configure the virtual private networking tunnels...

7/3,K/26 (Item 1 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext

(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01155901 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19980315S0023

What To Look For In Dial-In Authentication

Dan Backman

NETWORK COMPUTING, 1998, n 905, PG152

PUBLICATION DATE: 980315

JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Buyer's Guide

WORD COUNT: 1973

... locations and dial into foreign dial-in pools, they need only

specify their qualified user name. If configured on the local proxy RADIUS server, the **requests** can be **forwarded** to their home RADIUS **server** for ultimate **authentication**.

Why not just specify multiple authentication servers on the NAS? RADIUS clients in most access servers allow multiple AAA servers, but only for failover. If...

7/3,K/27 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01100053 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19960812S0051
Spinning A Secure Web - Security is crucial on the World Wide Web-but mechanisms are immature, incomplete, and proprietary. We propose a solution that integrates enterprise and Internet security. (Technology Tutorial)
Don Elledge, Arata Ando, and Douglas W. Hart
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1996, n 592, PG72
PUBLICATION DATE: 960812
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: InformationWeek Labs
WORD COUNT: 1447

... write multithreaded Web applications that access databases or other enterprise services. Gradient provides C class libraries that implement a secure Common Gateway Interface (CGI). Users **forward CGI requests** to the Secure AppEngine server the same way they request a CGI script from a Web server. The Secure AppEngine accesses the DCE Security **Server** to **verify** the user's identity and check permissions, making it impossible for the user to send bogus user information.

Access controls can be created for any...

7/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
(c) 2003 IDG Communications. All rts. reserv.

072587
Id, please
Vasco's VACMan/Server proves its mettle in our look at five security server/hardware token combos.
Byline: Ter Parnell
Journal: Network World Page Number: 47
Publication Date: March 01, 1999
Word Count: 1847 Line Count: 179

Text:

... manage. Of course, there's the problem of keeping track of 1,000+ tokens, but a more substantive concern is managing the back-end security **server**, also known as the **authentication server**. This is the platform that holds user configuration information for tokens and allows you to manage and edit the information. It gives the actual gatekeeper...

... designed for a Microsoft environment. Although its RADIUS module supports authentication for all RADIUS-compliant environments, it really isn't intended for use as an **authentication server** for anything but a Windows NT logon, Windows NT RAS or Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) application. Coming in a distant third for manageability was...
...the notes in a safe place. SafeWord's strong point is its elegant method of authentication forwarding. If a guest user tries to authenticate, SafeWord **forwards** the authentication **request** to the user's home domain. With this method, authentication domains don't have to be maintained separately at each remote site. Within North America...authentication on all versions of Unix, VAX/VMS and NT 4.0 domains. It supports RADIUS for Windows NT RAS, allowing SafeWord through its RADIUS **server** to **authenticate** users trying to access Windows NT domains. Although SafeWord

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02309516 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55022199 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Virtual Private Possibilities. (VPNs) (Buyers Guide)

Karve, Anita

Network, NA

June 1, 1999

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 1093-8001 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3486 LINE COUNT: 00296

... Solaris, and Linux. Instead of following the trend toward IPsec for encryption and authentication, Aventail is firmly in the SOCKS 5 camp.

SOCKS is a **proxy** server protocol that intercepts client service requests, sends them to a SOCKS server to verify that the request is valid, and then creates an **authenticated** session with the client. (For more on SOCKS and other VPN protocols, see the Tutorial "Lesson 123: Virtual Private Networks," October 1998, page 21.)

Aventail ExtraNet Center also supports...

12/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02111891 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19909123 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

TACACS, RADIUS secure servers. (terminal access controller access control system, remote authentication dial-in user service; security protocols) (includes related article on Cisco Systems' Web site) (Technology Information)

Dutcher, William

PC Week, v14, n44, p151(2)

Oct 20, 1997

ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1655 LINE COUNT: 00136

... A remote user interacts only with the remote access server, not the back-end server.

When a user dials in, the access server starts a **client** process, sending an **authentication** request over the network to its primary RADIUS server, which has been configured by the access server administrator. The administrator also may designate a secondary server, to which the access server can direct **authentication** requests if the primary RADIUS server fails to respond. Some RADIUS implementations allow for a RADIUS **proxy server**, which automatically forwards **authentication requests** to another RADIUS server if it can't **authenticate** a user.

Implementation varies by vendor, but the RADIUS server usually has three main files. These include a database of users who may request authentication...

12/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02074124 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19516647 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

A firewall that you can afford. (Raptor Systems The Wall) (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Rigney, Steve

Computer Shopper, v17, n7, p465(2)

July, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 882 LINE COUNT: 00070

... a gateway and isolate your LAN from the Internet. For example, if

you try to open a document located on an external Web site, the **proxy** server accepts that **request**, goes to the Web site, and retrieves the document. The **proxy server** **verifies** the data and the **request** before it **sends** it to the client's browser.

A More Secure Server

Most firewalls depend on any two of three network communication devices--network adapters, ISDN modems...

12/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01960388 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18508740 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Put a sock in it. (Socks 5 standard, AutoSocks software for network security) (includes related article on WinSock 2.0) (Technology Information)
Gilliland, Steve
Computer Shopper, v16, n8, p614(3)
August, 1996
ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2861 LINE COUNT: 00238

... mechanism that enables hosts on one side of a Socks-enabled server to gain full access to hosts on the other side, without requiring a **direct** connection.

It performs three basic operations: connection **requests**, **proxy** circuit setup, and application data **relay**. (Socks 5 will include **authentication**.) The application **client** puts in a request to Socks to communicate with the server. This request contains information about the address of the application server, the type of...

12/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01958334 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18494625 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
FRENCH SOFTWARE INTEGRATION SYSTEM VENDOR APILINK TAKES ITS MIDDLEWARE TRANSLATOR PRODUCT TO US.
Computergram International, n959, pCGN07190015
July 19, 1996
ISSN: 0268-716X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 569 LINE COUNT: 00050

Rules-based scripting language

The **hub** supports database **communications** including Object DataBase Connectivity, **Request** Procedure Calls, message-oriented middleware, object request brokers, Distributed Computing Environment and transaction processing. The Service Warehouse includes the scripting language for creating Apilink services...

...client extensions, and an engine and supervising kernel that executes Apilink services and logs events, allocates channels and access, supports batch processing and security and **authentication** services. **Servers** are developed using the rules-based scripting language which encapsulates processes, transactions and services. Client interfaces support TCP/IP, Remote Procedure Call, LU 6.2...

12/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01880969 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17883146 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
100VG-AnyLAN's high speed hopes. (part 2) (ten 100VG-AnyLAN products) (Hardware Review) (Evaluation)
Frank, Alan; Fogle, David

LAN Magazine, v11, n1, p128(6)

Jan, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1069-5621 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3837 LINE COUNT: 00297

... at 87-percent utilization.

THE HUBBUB IN 100VG

100VG hubs operate a little differently than 10BaseT repeaters. For one thing, a 100VG hub doesn't **permit** a **device** attached to one of its ports to **transmit** a packet until that device has first **sent** a **request** to the **hub**, and the **hub** has given it the go-ahead. When a packet is transmitted, the hub does not echo the packet to all ports. Instead, it forwards the...

12/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01870440 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17801088 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Shifting into high gear. (includes related articles on Ethernet adapter highlights, Editors' Choice, alternative technologies, benchmark tests, 100VG-AnyLAN) (overview of 15 evaluations of 20 Fast Ethernet adapters) (individual evaluation records searchable under "Shifting Into High Gear") (Hardware Review) (Evaluation)

Garris, John

PC Magazine, v14, n22, p201(13)

Dec 19, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 5111 LINE COUNT: 00403

... network. Unlike traditional 802.3 Ethernet, which is a collision-based architecture, 100VG uses Demand Priority Architecture to manage traffic. Demand Priority means that each **hub** keeps track of the **requests** to **transmit** for each node attached to it. Only one **node** is given **permission** to send data at any time. This eliminates collisions, and in the process makes the network more deterministic, allowing video to arrive with all of...

12/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01842662 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17456725 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Introduction to 100VG-AnyLAN and the IEEE 802.12 local area network standard.

Albrecht, Alan R.; Thaler, Patricia A.

Hewlett-Packard Journal, v46, n4, p6(7)

August, 1995

ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 4624 LINE COUNT: 00389

... 802.2 logical link control (LLC) sublayer. The media access control (MAC) sublayer provides data formatting and control of packet transmission (or reception) in the **transmitting** (or receiving) node. The MAC also initiates outgoing control **requests** and acts on received control indications.

Each **hub** provides control of its connected star portion of the network. The RMAC sublayer provides a superset of the functions of the node's MAC sublayer (except frame formatting). It selects which **node** will next be granted **permission** to send a packet, determines where the received packet will be sent, provides local control of packet reception and retransmission, and monitors each connected link...

12/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01805367 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17156186 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Contest of fast Ethernets. (100Base-T and 100VG-AnyLAN, the competing
100-Mbps Ethernet standards) (Net Worth) (Column)**

Baker, Steven

UNIX Review, v13, n8, p29(8)

July, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 0742-3136 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 3353 LINE COUNT: 00280

... existing Ethernet and token-ring networks.

100VG-AnyLAN depends on more intelligence in the hubs. Under the demand priority access method, network nodes issue a **request** (or demand) to the **hub** for **sending** a packet to another network address. The hubs continuously scan for node requests in a round-robin fashion and grant a **node** send **privileges** by clearing their signals from two of the wire pairs. The hub also notifies the receiving node that a packet is about to be received...

12/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01635721 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13956119 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Networking: speed to burn. (bandwidth demands of multimedia applications)

Derfler, Frank J. Jr.

PC Magazine, v12, n12, pNE13(4)

June 29, 1993

ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 3046 LINE COUNT: 00234

... from the standard Ethernet Demand Priority Access Method (DPAM). Under the proposed architecture, priorities can be assigned to specific message packets. The node signals the **hub** that it has a packet to **send** and **requests** either normal or high-priority service. If the network is idle, the hub allows nodes to transmit on a first-come, first-served basis. Since the **node** has **permission** to send, it doesn't need to listen, so it sends the packet to the hub in a broadcast, without contention, using four pairs of...

12/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01624950 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14610817 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The fundamentals of 100Base-VG, according to HP.

Hrynshyn, Terry

Computing Canada, v19, n21, p49(1)

Oct 12, 1993

ISSN: 0319-0161 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 983 LINE COUNT: 00078

... greater support for time-sensitive applications.

Demand Priority takes advantage of the star topology used in many desktop networks by using simple intelligence in the **hub** to arbitrate **requests** for packet **transmission**. For example, a **node** **requests** **permission** from the **hub** to **transmit** a packet over the network. If the network is idle, the **hub** acknowledges the **request** and the station begins **transmitting** its packets to the **hub**. As the packet arrives, the hub decodes the destination address and directs the packet to the outbound destination port.

According to Clark, because the data...

12/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01593011 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13716929 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A reader's guide to high-bandwidth buzzwords. (PC Week Buyer's Guide)
(Buyers Guide)
PC Week, v10, n13, p119(2)
April 5, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 945 LINE COUNT: 00075

... Access Method is a proposed replacement for Ethernet's traditional CSMA/CD media-access method. This technique gives responsibility for network access to a central **hub**, rather than to individual **workstations**. Network stations can **request permission** to **transmit** data by priority; the **hub** **transmits** high-priority data first.

Ethernet Ethernet LANs operate over twisted-pair wire and over coaxial cable at speeds of up to 10M bps. The theoretical...

12/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01789868 Supplier Number: 53584434 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Security Dynamics' Keon Software Brings Public Key-Based Security To Mission-Critical and ERP Applications.
PR Newswire, p5520
Jan 18, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 980

... provide security services to applications while eliminating the need to make any modifications to the applications, saving organizations time and money. Wrappers function much like **proxy** servers, intercepting and **redirecting** access **requests** to the Keon Security **Server** (TM) to **verify** that a user is authorized.

Keon Agent software also works in conjunction with other Keon products and is designed to provide secure, single sign-on...

12/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01620144 Supplier Number: 48349270 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
CyberSafe Upgrades TrustBroker Web Agent and Announces SSO/Web 1.0 Browser Plug-In; Web Agent 2.0 and SSO/Web 1.0 Extend TrustBroker Benefits to Netscape Web Servers.
Business Wire, p3110035
March 11, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 459

... single sign-on, and easy credential management.

Taking advantage of Netscape's LAS (Loadable Authentication Service) architecture, Web Agent 2.0 integrates with Netscape Web **servers**, providing powerful **authentication** without Public Key credential management headaches. All user credentials can be centrally administered, enabling credential policy management, easy credential revocation, and credential portability. Furthermore, the...

...back-end service, such as an Oracle database. Additionally, compared to "basic" Web authentication where the password and username cross the wire with each page request, Web Agent 2.0 features enhanced security, where user credentials are sent over the wire only once.

SSO/Web 1.0 is an optional Netscape browser plug-in that acts as a companion product to the TrustBroker...

12/3,K/15 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03905743 Supplier Number: 50096574 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
BAYSECURE ACCESS CONTROL V2.1 FOR UNIX/SOLARIS DEBUTS
UNIX Update, v9, n7, pN/A
July 1, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 928

... service based on the number of secure tunnels used by the subscriber.

Additionally, BSAC V2.1 comes equipped to offer added flexibility via its RADIUS Proxy support that allows service providers the ability to forward authentication requests to remote RADIUS servers. Proxy RADIUS support allows service providers the ability to deploy BSAC in each one of its POPs for integration into a remote centralized server that offers ease of control management.

"BSAC...

12/3,K/16 (Item 2 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03886164 Supplier Number: 48494451 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
BAY NETWORKS: Bay Networks introduces BaySecure Access Control (BSAC) V2.1 for UNIX/Solaris
M2 Presswire, pN/A
May 25, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1114

... service based on the number of secure tunnels used by the subscriber.

Additionally, BSAC V2.1 comes equipped to offer added flexibility via its RADIUS Proxy support that allows service providers the ability to forward authentication requests to remote RADIUS servers. Proxy RADIUS support allows service providers the ability to deploy BSAC in each one of its POPs for integration into a remote centralized server that offers ease of control management.

"BSAC...

12/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05821452 Supplier Number: 50329241 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Developers Are Finding SOCKS5 to Be a Good Fit
Ploskina, Brian
ENT, v3, n14, p22
Sept 10, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Professional
Word Count: 616

... application data warehouse. During the setup of proxy circuits, SOCKS can also authenticate, negotiate the message security level, and authorize.

SOCKS4 performed three functions: connection **request**, **proxy** server setup and application data **relay**. SOCKS5 brings authentication to the table. With authentication, SOCKS5 adds two messages. The application client sends the first message to SOCKS, declaring the **authentication** methods that the **client** can support. SOCKS sends a message back to the client, announcing the method the **client** should use. SOCKS determines the **authentication** method on the basis of the security policy defined in the SOCKS server configuration. If the client-declared methods fail to meet the security requirement...

12/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05450677 Supplier Number: 48264168 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Guarding The Flank With RADIUS & TACACS+
Backman, Dan
Network Computing, p108
Feb 1, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1935

... Funk's fault; it followed RFC 2138 to the letter. The proxy expects the target server (in this case, Livingston and Novell) to return a "**Proxy** -State" variable as **delivered** in the initial **proxy request**. However, neither target server successfully returned the variable (violating the RFC). Funk's proxy **server** correctly rejected the successful target **authentication** as illegal.

Ironically, Shiva's Access Manager came to the rescue-by not enforcing the RFC. Since it didn't insist on the return of...

12/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05350410 Supplier Number: 48138786 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Competition By Proxy
Schultz, Keith
InternetWeek, p45
Nov 24, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 2427

... Wall antivirus software.

Like Microsoft's Proxy Server, Netscape's Proxy Server can handle reverse proxying, otherwise known as "extranet proxying." You can have the **Proxy Server redirect** Web **requests** to a Web server inside the **proxy** and get the benefit of HTML caching for the outbound **requests**, too.

Netscape handles its **Proxy**'s management a little differently than Microsoft. Instead of using a specific configuration utility, you can configure Proxy from any browser that supports Java scripts, such as Netscape Navigator. Like all members of the Netscape family of servers, you can administer Proxy via the Netscape Administration **Server**. Once **authenticated**, you have complete access to all aspects of the Proxy Server's configuration. We like the browser-based configuration because we can manage the server...

12/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05296067 Supplier Number: 48063577 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TACACS, RADIUS Secure Servers
PC Week, p151
Oct 20, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1537

... A remote user interacts only with the remote access server, not the back-end server.

When a user dials in, the access server starts a **client** process, sending an **authentication** request over the network to its primary RADIUS server, which has been configured by the access server administrator. The administrator also may designate a secondary server, to which the access **server** can direct **authentication** requests if the primary RADIUS **server** fails to respond. Some RADIUS implementations allow for a RADIUS **proxy server**, which automatically forwards **authentication requests** to another RADIUS **server** if it can't **authenticate** a user.

Implementation varies by vendor, but the RADIUS server usually has three main files. These include a database of users who may request authentication...

12/3,K/21 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03825685 Supplier Number: 45465387 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
A Safer System: Answers are being developed to the main booking barrier on the Internet--the security of information
Travel Agent, p52
April 10, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1022

... and sent back to the agent with the invoice. The agent then adds an identification number and sends all information to the CyberCash server which **relays** a standard credit card or debit authorization **request** to the **agent**'s bank. When the **authorization** has been processed, the CyberCash **server** sends the response to the agent who completes the transaction.

Digicash of Palo Alto, Calif., is working on a similar system that will eventually allow...

12/3,K/22 (Item 6 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02512958 Supplier Number: 43323755 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Software can speed reservations process
Crain's Chicago Business, pT7
Sept 27, 1992
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; Trade
Word Count: 815

... now available for UNIX and other types of computers, the TravelNet software lets users construct a reservation request with an on-screen template and then **transmit** the **request** to the agency, where it is processed by an **agent**. The template limits options to those **approved** by the **client** corporation and prepares information for storage on a corporate database. The reservation can be transmitted over several types of electronic mail systems, including Microsoft Mail...

12/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08934703 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18604362 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Searching for directory services. (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol)
Passmore, David
Business Communications Review, v26, n7, p18(2)
July, 1996
ISSN: 0162-3885 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1695 LINE COUNT: 00142

... shortcomings of directory services like X.500.
LDAP was originally proposed as a simplified version of the X.500 DAP (Directory Access Protocol), which would **permit** TCP/IP-based **clients** to gain access to X.500 directory servers. In its original concept, an LDAP server would always act as an **intermediary** : mapping LDAP **requests** from a TCP/IP-based client into DAP **requests** that could be **forwarded** onto a separate X.500 DSA server. The data would reside with the X.500 server, not with the LDAP server.
The concept, however, has...

12/3,K/24 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08892285 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18576712
Spinning a secure Web. (Gradient Technologies' WebCrusader products)
(Product Information)
Elledge, Don; Ando, Arata; Hart, Douglas W.
InformationWeek, n592, p72(3)
August 12, 1996
ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1570 LINE COUNT: 00137

... Web servers and Secure AppEngine resources.
Secure AppEngine: The Secure AppEngine lets developers write multithreaded Web applications that access databases or other enterprise services. Gradient **provides** C class libraries that implement a secure Common **Gateway** Interface (CGI). Users **forward** CGI **requests** to the Secure AppEngine server the same way they request a CGI script from a Web server. The Secure AppEngine accesses the DCE Security **Server** to **verify** the user's identity and check permissions, making it impossible for the user to send bogus user information.
Access controls can be created for any...

12/3,K/25 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08878685 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18587219
Reducing WWW latency and bandwidth requirements by real-time distillation.
(World Wide Web) (includes related article on unregistered user/change preferences) (Proceedings of the Fifth International World Wide Web Conference 6-10 May 1996, Paris, France)
Fox, Armando; Brewer, Eric A.
Computer Networks and ISDN Systems, v28, n7-11, p1445(12)
May, 1996
ISSN: 0169-7552 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT: The Pythia **proxy** for HTTP **requests** **provides** three key orthogonal benefits to World Wide Web clients. Guided by statistical models, real-time distillation and refinement enable users to bound latency and exercise...

...the client directly understands may improve rendering on the client or give rise to a representation that can be transmitted more efficiently. A knowledge of **client** display constraints **permit** content optimization for rendering on the client.

12/3,K/26 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02320275 86925994
World Wide Web technologies in CWRU libraries
Murray, Peter
New Library World v99n1141 PP: 96-103 1998
ISSN: 0307-4803 JRNL CODE: NLW
WORD COUNT: 4670

...TEXT: solve this problem: an Authenticating Proxy Web Server and the L2TP protocol.

The first way we are looking to solve this problem is with an "**Authenticating Proxy Web Server**". Added to the latest specification of the HTTP protocol (RFC 2068) (Fielding et al., 1997), this form of authentication allows the user to identify himself...

... server before the proxy request is made. The traditional form of authentication in HTTP/1.0 passes through a proxy server to the remote Web **server** ; this new form of **authentication** is intercepted and **verified** at the proxy **server** level. To access resources restricted to the CWRU campus, a remote user would set their browser to use our campus Web server as a proxy...

... request the resource. Since the remote service would detect that the request was made from a valid IP address (the address of the campus Web **proxy**) the remote service would process the **request** and **send** the result back to the **proxy** , which would in turn **send** it back to the user.

There are several disadvantages to this scheme. First, it adds a single point-of-failure to access the group of...

12/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01155901 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19980315S0023
What To Look For In Dial-In Authentication
Dan Backman
NETWORK COMPUTING, 1998, n 905, PG152
PUBLICATION DATE: 980315
JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: Buyer's Guide
WORD COUNT: 1973

... users roam through various locations and dial into foreign dial-in pools, they need only specify their qualified user name. If configured on the local **proxy RADIUS** server, the **requests** can be **forwarded** to their home **RADIUS server** for ultimate **authentication** .

Why not just specify multiple authentication servers on the NAS? RADIUS clients in most access servers allow multiple AAA servers, but only for failover. If...

12/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01152225 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC19980201S0024

Guarding The Flank With RADIUS & TACACS+ (Enterprise Security)

Dan Backman

NETWORK COMPUTING, 1998, n 902, PG108

PUBLICATION DATE: 980201

JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Workshops

WORD COUNT: 1940

... Funk's fault; it followed RFC 2138 to the letter. The proxy expects the target server (in this case, Livingston and Novell) to return a " **Proxy -State**" variable as **delivered** in the initial **proxy request**. However, neither target server successfully returned the variable (violating the RFC). Funk's proxy **server** correctly rejected the successful target **authentication** as illegal.

Ironically, Shiva's Access Manager came to the rescue-by not enforcing the RFC. Since it didn't insist on the return of...

12/3,K/29 (Item 3 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext

(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01146356 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW19971124S0089

Competition By Proxy (Proxy Servers)

Keith Schultz

INTERNETWEEK, 1997, n 691, PG45

PUBLICATION DATE: 971124

JOURNAL CODE: INW LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Reviews

WORD COUNT: 2400

... Wall antivirus software.

Like Microsoft's Proxy Server, Netscape's Proxy Server can handle reverse proxying, otherwise known as "extranet proxying." You can have the **Proxy Server redirect** Web **requests** to a Web server inside the **proxy** and get the benefit of HTML caching for the outbound **requests**, too.

Netscape handles its **Proxy**'s management a little differently than Microsoft. Instead of using a specific configuration utility, you can configure Proxy from any browser that supports Java scripts, such as Netscape Navigator. Like all members of the Netscape family of servers, you can administer Proxy via the Netscape Administration **Server**. Once **authenticated**, you have complete access to all aspects of the Proxy Server's configuration. We like

12/3,K/30 (Item 4 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext

(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01100053 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19960812S0051

Spinning A Secure Web - Security is crucial on the World Wide Web-but mechanisms are immature, incomplete, and proprietary. We propose a solution that integrates enterprise and Internet security. (

Technology Tutorial)

Don Elledge, Arata Ando, and Douglas W. Hart

INFORMATIONWEEK, 1996, n 592, PG72

PUBLICATION DATE: 960812

JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: InformationWeek Labs

WORD COUNT: 1447

... Web servers and Secure AppEngine resources.

Secure AppEngine: The Secure AppEngine lets developers write multithreaded Web applications that access databases or other enterprise

Services. Gradient provides C class libraries that implement a secure Common Gateway Interface (CGI). Users forward CGI requests to the Secure AppEngine server the same way they request a CGI script from a Web server. The Secure AppEngine accesses the DCE Security Server to verify the user's identity and check permissions, making it impossible for the user to send bogus user information.

Access controls can be created for any...

12/3,K/31 (Item 5 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01017166 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19940801S0251

IBI Extends Reach - New version of EDA/SQL adds access to mainframe transactions

Robert Moran

INFORMATIONWEEK, 1994, n 486, 68

PUBLICATION DATE: 940801

JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: Enterprise Computing

TEXT:

... IBM's DB2, Computer Associates International's Ingres, and Informix, Oracle, and Sybase offerings. IBI has re-architected EDA/SQL into modules. A new Hub Server, for example, validates user security at a single location; its global directory stores rules for distributing requests. Also, Hub Server, which runs on numerous Unix-based servers, IBM's MVS and OS/2, and Microsoft Corp.'s Windows NT, contains a query governor that...

?

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Jun W2
(c) 2003 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.

File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/May
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 202: Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/May 14
(c) Information Today, Inc

File 65: Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Jun W3
(c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 2: INSPEC 1969-2003/Jun W2
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/May
(c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.

File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Jun W3
(c) 2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 603: Newspaper Abstracts 1984-1988
(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 483: Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Jun 18
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File 144: Pascal 1973-2003/Jun W1
(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS

File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W3
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info

File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/May
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.

File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 266: FEDRIP 2003/Apr
Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res

File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Jun W1
(c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK

File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/May
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	716	FORWARD??? (5N) REQUEST? ?
S2	8121323	CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?
S3	72647	S2 (5N) (AUTHENTICAT? OR VERIF? OR VALIDAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR - AUTHORIZ? OR PERMISSION? ? OR PERMIT? OR APPROV? OR RIGHT? ? - OR PRIVILEGE? ? OR CREDENTIAL? ?)
S4	21670	(RESTRICT? OR PREVENT? OR INHIBIT? OR BLOCK??? OR PROHIBIT? OR FORBID? OR BAR? ? OR BARR???) (5N) (ACCESS? OR RETRIEV?)
S5	5	S1 AND S3
S6	3	RD (unique items)
S7	1112052	INTERMEDIATE (3N) (CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?) OR INTERMEDIARY OR MEDIARY OR GATEWAY OR HUB OR PROXY OR AGENT
S8	233	S7 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR SENT OR FORWARD??? OR TRANSFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNICAT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S9	8	S3 AND S8
S10	2173	S2 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR SENT OR FORWARD??? OR TRANSFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNICAT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S11	91	S3 AND S10
S12	92	S6 OR S9 OR S11
S13	70	RD (unique items)
S14	54	S13 NOT PY=2000:2003

14/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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05150954 E.I. No: EIP98114436021

Title: WebGroup: A secure group access control tool for the World-Wide Web

Author: Petitcolas, Fabien A.P.; Zhang, Kan

Corporate Source: Univ of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1998 7th IEEE International Workshops on Enabling Technologies: Infrastructure for Collaborative Enterprises, WET ICE

Conference Location: Stanford, CA, USA Conference Date: 19980617-19980619

Sponsor: IEEE

E.I. Conference No.: 49139

Source: Proceedings of the Workshop on Enabling Technologies: Infrastructure for Collaborative Enterprises, WET ICE 1998. IEEE Comp Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 98TB100253. p 301-305

Publication Year: 1998

CODEN: PETEFZ

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9812W4

Abstract: We present an integrated secure group access control tool to support workgroups on the World-Wide Web. The system enables user authentication, encrypted communication and fine-grained group access control. The tool comprises two proxies: one running on the server side and the other one on the client side. Typically the browser sends a query to the client side proxy which contacts the **server** side proxy for **authentication**, session key exchange and checking of access **rights**. The **server** side **proxy** finally **forwards** the **request** to the HTTP **server**. Our tool is completely transparent to the user and compatible with any Web server and browser. It can also become part of a firewall configuration. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.

Descriptors: *Computer aided software engineering; World Wide Web; Data communication systems; Cryptography; Security of data; Client server computer systems; HTTP; Web browsers; Data acquisition

Identifiers: Fine-grained group access control

Classification Codes:

723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.2 (Data Processing); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

14/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04844832 E.I. No: EIP97103862994

Title: Modeling and simulation of a hierarchical, distributed, dynamic inventory management scheme

Author: Chen, Ling-Rong; Ghosh, Sumit

Corporate Source: GTE Lab, Waltham, MA, USA

Source: Simulation v 68 n 6 Jun 1997. p 340-362

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: SIMUA2 ISSN: 0037-5497

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9712W1

Abstract: This paper proposes a Hierarchical, Distributed, Dynamic, Inventory management (HDDI) scheme. HDDI introduces the concept of emergency replenishment, wherein a retail unit is **permitted** to **request** the **transfer** of items from another retail unit in the neighborhood when, despite an outstanding reorder **request** from the warehouse, the demand continues to rapidly deplete the inventory level and the latter

falls below an emergency threshold value. To be effective, with today's rapid price changes and fast-paced consumer demand, the cost function in HDDI is dynamic, i.e., reevaluated with current system parameters whenever the inventory level falls below the threshold. For fast results, the overall inventory management computation is distributed among all of the retail units. HDDI is modeled for a few representative inventory management networks, simulated on 17 plus SUN workstations for stochastically generated demand functions and for different sets of values of the key parameters, and the performance results are reported. (Author abstract) 24 Refs.

Descriptors: *Inventory control; Computer simulation; Random processes; Algorithms; Optimization; Industrial economics; Decision making; Cost effectiveness; Retail stores

Identifiers: Economic order quantity (EOQ) models

Classification Codes:

911.3 (Inventory Control); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 922.1 (Probability Theory); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques); 911.2 (Industrial Economics); 912.2 (Management)

911 (Industrial Economics); 723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management)

91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

14/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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03707215 E.I. No: EIP93091080298

Title: Performance analysis of interconnected LANs with server/client configuration

Author: Du, Jiangling; Deng, Robert.H.; Ko, Chi Chung

Corporate Source: Natl Univ of Singapore, Singapore

Source: Computer Networks and ISDN Systems v 25 n 12 Jul 1993. p 1321-1333

Publication Year: 1993

CODEN: CNETDP ISSN: 0169-7552

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9311W2

Abstract: In this paper, we study the end-to-end performance of interconnected local area networks (LAN) with server/client configuration. This system uses bridges to connect two token-ring LANs through a high-speed **communication** link. A **server** station located on one LAN receives **requests** from **client**-stations on the same LAN as well as on the remote LAN, processes the requests, and returns responses to the client-stations. The end-to-end connections of the interconnected network are modelled as single-chain and multiple-chain closed queueing systems, which are solved by an iterative algorithm based on the MVA (mean value analysis) method. The performance examples are shown in terms of various system parameters such as the window size, server processing speed and internetwork transmission capacity, and are **verified by computer** simulations. (Author abstract) 7 Refs.

Descriptors: *Local area networks; Performance; Queueing theory; Computer simulation; Algorithms; Iterative methods

Identifiers: Interconnected networks; Server/client configuration

Classification Codes:

722.3 (Data Communication, Equipment & Techniques); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 922.1 (Probability Theory)

722 (Computer Hardware); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

14/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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03092246 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9107-031785

Title: Low cost, enhanced emergency telephone system.

Author: Jameson, William J. Jr.; Chauvin, Brent S.; Larsen, Eric B.; Hale, Thomas J.

Corporate Source: Montana State Univ, Bozeman, MT, USA

Conference Title: IEEE Western Canada Conference and Exhibition on Telecommunication for Health Care: Telemetry, Teleradiology, and Telemedicine

Conference Location: Calgary, Alberta, Can Conference Date: 19900706

Sponsor: IEEE; IEEE Canada Conference Advisory Committee; SPIE; Univ of Calgary, Dep of Electrical Engineering; Foothills Hospital, Dep of Radiological Sciences and Diagnostic Imaging

E.I. Conference No.: 13913

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 1355. Publ by Int Soc for Optical Engineering, Bellingham, WA, USA. p 136-143

Publication Year: 1990

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-8194-0416-0

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: E; (Economic/Cost Data/Market Survey); A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9107

Abstract: One of the most common problems in the response to telephone calls for emergency services (ambulance, police, fire, etc.) is to insure that the responding agency has the appropriate location information and, in the case of individuals with a history of heart disease or other possibly life threatening affliction, pertinent information on their particular medical situation. Typically a 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) or other response agency must depend upon the information solicited from the caller. In some modern emergency response systems, such as Enhanced 911 (E911), Automatic Location Information (ALI) is available from the operating telephone company. Typically, however, E911 may be cost effective only for relatively large jurisdictions. This is particularly true for those systems in which the information is obtained from the telephone company central data base by means of (redundant) dedicated, high speed data lines. In a previous paper left bracket 1 **right** bracket, the authors investigated a **device**, located at the subscriber's residence, which would transmit, via a modem, location and other information to the PSAP upon activation by a **request-to-send** (RTS). Although the **device** was technically successful, it had a high projected cost. In the present paper an alternate system approach is taken in which a device located at the subscriber's residence transmits only a seven digit 'touch tone' code (typically the subscriber's telephone number) to a personal computer in the PSAP. The computer performs a 'reverse directory' data-base lookup for address and/or other pertinent information (eg. emergency medical information) and displays the information which enables the dispatcher to send the appropriate response. The system will also be useful in the case of telephone offices which automatically provide Automatic Number Identification (ANI) but not ALI. This paper describes the system and its device and software components, system costs and discusses several applications in the area of emergency response to telephone requests for service, including a low cost automated medical service request system which can be activated by a simple handheld device. (Author abstract)

Descriptors: *TELEPHONE SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC; DATA TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

Identifiers: 911 PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT (PSAP); AUTOMATIC LOCATION INFORMATION (ALI)

Classification Codes:

718 (Telephone & Line Communications)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)

14/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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02985914 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9011-046457

Title: Direct access storage device (DASD) modeling and validation .
Author: Lim, Puay-Koon; Tien, James M.
Corporate Source: Rensselaer Polytech Inst, Troy, NY, USA
Conference Title: 1989 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics. Part 3 (of 3)
Conference Location: Cambridge, MA, USA **Conference Date:** 19891114
E.I. Conference No.: 13445
Source: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man and Cybernetics v 3. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (cat n 89CH2809-2), Piscataway, NJ, USA. p 1024-1029
Publication Year: 1989
CODEN: PICYE3 **ISSN:** 0884-3627
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) **Treatment:** A; (Applications); X; (Experimental)
Journal Announcement: 9011

Abstract: A planning tool in the form of a robust simulation-based model is proposed for the performance evaluation of noncached and cached DASD subsystems. It is validated with performance data obtained from a real-world environment. This planning tool is part of ongoing research in the development of a four-level distributed information system simulator.
22 Refs.

Descriptors: *DATA STORAGE, DIGITAL--*Random Access; DATA STORAGE, MAGNETIC--Disk; COMPUTER SIMULATION; PROBABILITY--Queueing Theory; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS

Identifiers: DIRECT ACCESS STORAGE DEVICE ; DASD SUBSYSTEMS; I/O DATA ACCESS REQUESTS ; CACHE MEMORY

Classification Codes:

722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

14/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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02355052 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8712-082199

Title: SECURITY STRATEGY FOR NETWORKED COMPUTERS.
Author: Besse, Ludwig J.
Corporate Source: ETH, Zurich, Switz
Conference Title: Proceedings - 1987 Carnahan Conference on Security Technology: Electronic Crime Countermeasures.
Conference Location: Lexington, KY, USA **Conference Date:** 19870715
Sponsor: Univ of Kentucky, Coll of Engineering, Lexington, KY, USA; IEEE, Lexington Section, Lexington, KY, USA; IEEE Aerospace & Electronic Systems Soc, New York, NY, USA
E.I. Conference No.: 10345
Source: University of Kentucky, Office of Engineering Services, (Bulletin) UKY BU 143. Jul 1987 Publ by Univ of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (Cat n 87CH2494-3), Piscataway, NJ, USA p 141-147
Publication Year: 1987
CODEN: UKOBDS **ISSN:** 0270-6504 **ISBN:** 0-89779-068-5
Language: English
Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)
Journal Announcement: 8712

Abstract: The author argues that a university computing environment must rely on some degree of secure operation and that a minimum of the following security entities are required to provide secure access to authentication requests : node -to- node line verification (caller's node number); the connected device (hardware ID) and user's identification (user-name/password) must be compared against access control information, and a security layer that establishes procedures between host and network such as routing of data (access-path), node information, and user's authentication . 4 refs.

Descriptors: *COMPUTER SYSTEMS, DIGITAL--*Security Systems; COMPUTER NETWORKS--Security Systems

Identifiers: COMPUTER SECURITY; ACCESS CONTROL; DATA ROUTING; USER AUTHENTICATION

Classification Codes:

722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

14/5/29 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5325847 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9609-6210L-031, C9609-5620-010

Title: Local management of a global resource in a communication network

Author(s): Afek, Y.; Awerbuch, B.; Plotkin, S.; Saks, M.

Author Affiliation: Tel-Aviv Univ., Israel

Journal: Journal of the ACM vol.43, no.1 p.1-19

Publisher: ACM,

Publication Date: Jan. 1996 Country of Publication: USA

ISSN: 0004-5411

SICI: 0004-5411(199601)43:1L:1:LMGR;1-D

Material Identity Number: F230-96001

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0004-5411/96/0100-0001\$03.50

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: This paper introduces a new distributed data object called resource controller that provides an abstraction for managing the consumption of a global resource in a distributed system. Examples of resources that may be managed by such an object include; number of messages sent, number of nodes participating in the protocol, and total CPU time consumed. The resource controller object is accessed through a procedure that can be invoked at any node in the network. Before consuming a unit of resource at some node, the controlled algorithm should invoke the procedure at this **node**, requesting a **permit** to consume a **unit** of the resource. The procedure returns either a permit or a rejection. The key characteristics of the resource controller object are the constraints that it imposes on the global resource consumption. An (M, W)-Controller guarantees that the total number of permits granted is at most M; it also ensures that, if a request is rejected, then at least M-W permits are eventually granted, even if no more requests are made after the rejected one. In this paper, we describe several message and space-efficient implementations of the resource controller object. In particular, we present an (M, W)-Controller whose message complexity is $O(n \log \sup 2/n \log(M/W+1))$, where n is the total number of nodes. This is in contrast to the $O(nM)$ message complexity of a fully centralized controller which maintains a global counter of the number of granted **permits** at some distinguished **node** and **relays** all the **requests** to that **node**. (10 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: communication complexity; computer network management; distributed databases; resource allocation; transport protocols

Identifiers: local management; global resource; communication network; distributed data object; resource controller; abstraction; distributed system; protocol; controlled algorithm; global resource consumption; message complexity; fully centralized controller

Class Codes: B6210L (Computer communications); B6210C (Network management); B6150M (Protocols); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C6160B (Distributed databases); C5640 (Protocols); C6150J (Operating systems)

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14/5/36 (Item 16 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03287946 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89007299

Title: Using transputers in an Ethernet environment

Author(s): Peel, R.M.A.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electron. & Electr. Eng., Surrey Univ., Guildford, UK

Conference Title: Developments Using Occam. OUG-8: Proceedings of the 8th Occam User Group Technical Meeting p.167-72

Editor(s): Kerridge, J.

Publisher: IOS, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Publication Date: 1988 Country of Publication: Netherlands viii+213 pp.

Conference Date: 27-29 March 1988 Conference Location: Sheffield, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Discusses various stages in the integration of transputers onto a general-purpose departmental computer network. A prototype facility has been established to **permit** access from networked **computers** to the familiar TDS and alien file server environments. Industry-standard personal computers are used to host individual transputers, and Ethernet is used to **convey** filestore and control **requests** to the networked **server** running as a user process on another processor. Enhancements to the basic facility are suggested which would allow it to be expanded to service the needs of a larger user population. (4 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: development systems; local area networks; microcomputer applications; programming environments; transputers

Identifiers: LAN; occam; transputers; Ethernet environment; departmental computer network; personal computers; networked server

Class Codes: C5250 (Microcomputer techniques); C5620L (Local area networks); C6115 (Programming support)

?

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Feb(Updated 030603)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200338

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Set	Items	Description
S1	971	FORWARD??? (5N) REQUEST? ?
S2	6879726	CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUT- ER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR D- VICE? ? OR UNIT? ?
S3	57046	S2 (5N) (AUTHENTICAT? OR VERIF? OR VALIDAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR - AUTHORIS? OR PERMISSION? ? OR PERMIT? OR APPROV? OR RIGHT? ? - OR PRIVILEGE? ? OR CREDENTIAL? ?)
S4	21998	(RESTRICT? OR PREVENT? OR INHIBIT? OR BLOCK??? OR PROHIBIT? OR FORBID? OR BAR? ? OR BARR???) (5N) (ACCESS? OR RETRIEV?)
S5	37	S1 AND S3
S6	3	S5 AND S4
S7	37	S5:S6
S8	911385	INTERMEDIATE (3N) (CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?) OR INTERMEDIARY OR MEDIARY OR GATEWAY OR HUB OR PROXY OR AGENT
S9	937	S8 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR FORWARD??? OR TRANSFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNIC- AT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT?)
S10	59	S3 AND S9
S11	55	S10 NOT S7
S12	2	S11 AND S4
S13	55	S11:S12

7/5/16 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013965687 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-449901/200148
Related WPI Acc No: 2000-105244
XRPX Acc No: N01-332953

**User authentication method for remotely accessible computer system,
involves decrypting password registered at server using input password
and forwarding password relevant to access request**

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)
Inventor: NIELSEN J
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6182229	B1	20010130	US 96615660	A	19960313	200148 B
			US 99451488	A	19991130	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96615660 A 19960313; US 99451488 A 19991130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6182229	B1	10	G06F-012/14		Cont of application US 96615660 Cont of patent US 6006333

Abstract (Basic): US 6182229 B1

NOVELTY - The passwords of user registered at remote server are encrypted by master password, and stored in database. An authentication message is received from one server and client is inhibited from displaying authentication form. The master password from user is received and database is searched for corresponding message. The password registered at server is decrypted using the input password and is forwarded to server.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Client computer system;
- (b) Recording medium storing password encryption program

USE - For use in remotely accessible computer systems connected to internet.

ADVANTAGE - Eases accessing of multiple remote servers as single master password is used, without any modifications of remote servers. Provides access security by retaining personal control for sensitive sites.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart depicting user authentication process.

pp; 10 DwgNo 3/4

Title Terms: USER; AUTHENTICITY; METHOD; REMOTE; ACCESS; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; PASSWORD; REGISTER; SERVE; INPUT; PASSWORD; FORWARDING; PASSWORD; RELEVANT; ACCESS; REQUEST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/14

File Segment: EPI

7/5/18 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013823209 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-307421/200132
XRPX Acc No: N01-219973

**Request validating method involves fulfilling request by authenticating
whether service request is sent by requestor**

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)
Inventor: CARTER S R; JENSEN D C; LAVANGE D H
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6219652	B1	20010417	US 9888114	A	19980601	200132 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9888114 A 19980601

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6219652	B1	8	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 6219652 B1

NOVELTY - A record including a license packet is encrypted with public key associated with licensor, before storing in memory. A digital signature associated with licensor is generated and included in license packet which is **forwarded** to requestor (22). A service **request** having digital signature associated with requestor, is received and authenticated whether it is sent by requestor if so the request is fulfilled.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A license request (24) includes a digital certificate having public key and digital signature, which are associated with requestor (22). A license packet including unique serial number, is generated by license granting entity (LGE) (26). An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **computer** implemented method for **validating** electronic request for service.

USE - For electronically authenticating license of purchaser for using certain resources such as post-sale service through Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces costs associated with providing network based post-sale support service. Reduces and eliminates human involvement in granting a license to use a product. Eliminates unauthorized access to vendor's support resources.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram illustrating communication between requestor and licensor.

Requestor (22)

License request (24)

LGE (26)

pp; 8 DwgNo 2/3

Title Terms: REQUEST; VALID; METHOD; REQUEST; AUTHENTICITY; SERVICE; REQUEST; SEND

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

7/5/19 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013814565 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-298777/200131

XRFX Acc No: N01-214139

File access managing method for network file server, involves accessing stored assignment information, to assign data processors for managing files based on the client request

Patent Assignee: EMC CORP (EMCE-N)

Inventor: GUPTA U; PORAT B; TZELNIC P; VAHALIA U K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6192408	B1	20010220	US 97938723	A	19970926	200131 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97938723 A 19970926

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6192408	B1	50	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 6192408 B1

NOVELTY - The stored assignment information indicating the respective data processors assigned to manage the files, is accessed, based on the client **request**. The **request** is **forwarded** to the relevant assigned data processor. The access management of requested

file is performed by the respective processors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for network file server.

USE - For file access management in processing network using network file server.

ADVANTAGE - Simultaneous access by large number of clients is enabled, as multiple data processors are used. Network interfaces are efficiently used, because the **client** requests are **authenticated** and **authorized** for accessing large number of files. Cache coherency problem is avoided, as different data processors are assigned to lock management for different files.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the **block** diagram of data **access** model of network file system.

pp; 50 DwgNo 7/33

Title Terms: FILE; ACCESS; MANAGE; METHOD; NETWORK; FILE; SERVE; ACCESS; STORAGE; ASSIGN; INFORMATION; ASSIGN; DATA; PROCESSOR; MANAGE; FILE; BASED; CLIENT; REQUEST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/173

File Segment: EPI

7/5/20 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013749720 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-233949/200124

XRPX Acc No: N01-167178

System for replicated and consistent modifications in a server cluster using a master node to replicate transactions after receiving permission from a locker node

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N)

Inventor: GAMACHE R; SHRIVASTAVA S; VERT J D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6163855	A	20001219	US 9862359	A	19980417	200124 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9862359 A 19980417

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6163855	A	16	G06F-011/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6163855 A

NOVELTY - A requester determines which node is the master node, step 600, the master node **forwards** the transaction **request** to the locker node, step 602, the locker node saves the operation, step 604 and the locker node then returns control to the master node, step 606. The master node selects a node for replicating, step 608, the master node requests the selected node to commit the transaction, step 610 and a successful process is evaluated, step 612. The master node then sends a message, step 618, to inform the locker node when the operation is completed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of communicating modification information to servers in a cluster.

USE - Making replicated and consistent modifications in a server cluster.

ADVANTAGE - Operation of system regardless of node or other failures.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flow diagram representing steps taken to replicate a transaction to nodes of a multiple-node cluster.

pp; 16 DwgNo 6/8

Title Terms: SYSTEM; REPLICA; CONSISTENT; MODIFIED; SERVE; CLUSTER; MASTER; NODE; REPLICA; TRANSACTION; AFTER; RECEIVE; PERMIT; LOCKER; NODE

Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00
File Segment: EPI

7/5/21 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013662507 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-146719/200115
XRPX Acc No: N01-107420

Server for PC based devices such as personal and handheld computers, has
output element to provide software components to selected device to
attain selected configuration after verification of identity

Patent Assignee: ASCOM HASLER MAILING SYSTEMS INC (ASCO-N)

Inventor: BROOKNER G M

Number of Countries: 021 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200070503	A1	20001123	WO 2000US12721	A	20000509	200115 B
EP 1194869	A1	20020410	EP 2000930525	A	20000509	200232
			WO 2000US12721	A	20000509	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99133921 P 19990513

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200070503	A1	E 22	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): CA US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE

EP 1194869	A1	E	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 200070503
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200070503 A1

NOVELTY - A processor (133) searches a record from a memory (135) based on a request received from selected device and verifies the identity of the selected device (105) based on the coded information present in the received request. An output element forwards the software components to the selected device through a communication network (145), after verification to attain a selected configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Several records associated with the devices are stored in a memory. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of configuring device remotely.

USE - For PC based products such as personal and handheld computers, wireless information devices, postage franking systems etc.

ADVANTAGE - Enables the customer to realize a specific configuration after the receipt of computer. Saves man power and time for a manufacturer in installing the computer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of server.

Selected device (105)

Processor (133)

Memory (135)

Communications network (145)

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: SERVE; BASED; DEVICE; PERSON; COMPUTER; OUTPUT; ELEMENT;

SOFTWARE; COMPONENT; SELECT; DEVICE; ATTAIN; SELECT; CONFIGURATION; AFTER
; VERIFICATION; IDENTIFY

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

7/5/22 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013445929 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-617872/200059

XRPX Acc No: N00-457790

Communication service change request processing system has server to compare billing number and address of customer and receive order data and document facsimile from client and outputs request to service provider

Patent Assignee: EXCEL COMMUNICATIONS INC (EXCE-N)

Inventor: LEONARD T J

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6085171	A	20000704	US 99245786	A	19990205	200059 B
AU 200034798	A	20000825	AU 200034798	A	20000201	200059
WO 200046691	A2	20000810	WO 2000US2598	A	20000201	200059
GB 2363651	A	20020102	WO 2000US2598	A	20000201	200203
			GB 200121451	A	20010905	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99245786 A 19990205

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 6085171	A		26	G06F-017/60	
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AU 200034798	A			G06F-017/00	Based on patent WO 200046691
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WO 200046691	A2 E			G06F-017/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

GB 2363651	A			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200046691
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Abstract (Basic): US 6085171 A

NOVELTY - A client (10) receives service change request along with order data and document facsimile corresponding to customer (230). A server (4) coupled to the **client** via internet (30) **verifies** the billing address and number of the customer using a third party verifier (80) and then receives order data and facsimile from the client. The server **forwards** the **request** to the service provider (210) of the customer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The document facsimile comprises authorization document affixed with signature of the customer. The request is directed from the client through a gateway (180) and communication network (200) to the service provider accessed by local exchange carriers. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) service change request processing method;
- (b) service change request processing apparatus

USE - For processing request for changing communication services such as pre-subscribed interexchange carrier service, call waiting, call forwarding service, internet access, data, video-on-demand service and other services.

ADVANTAGE - By the electronic submission of order data and document facsimile through internet, the orders are communicated quickly and accurately. Verification of customer using third party verifier, during request reception enables quicker service.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the model view of the service change request processing system.

Server (4)
client (10)
Internet (30)
Verifier (80)
Gateway (180)
Communication network (200)
Provider (210)
Customer (230)

pp; 26 DwgNo 1/5

Title Terms: COMMUNICATE; SERVICE; CHANGE; REQUEST; PROCESS; SYSTEM; SERVE;

COMPARE; BILL; NUMBER; ADDRESS; CUSTOMER; RECEIVE; ORDER; DATA; DOCUMENT;
FACSIMILE; CLIENT; OUTPUT; REQUEST; SERVICE
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00; G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

7/5/23 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013386561 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-558499/200051
XRPX Acc No: N00-413261

Data processing apparatus for client-server network, has sending unit which forwards second credential request which is dependent upon the contents of the initial credential request

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM); IBM UK LTD (IBM)
Inventor: SEAMONS K E; WINSBOROUGH W H

Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200052557	A1	20000908	WO 2000GB661	A	20000224	200051	B
AU 200028130	A	20000921	AU 200028130	A	20000224	200065	
EP 1157321	A1	20011128	EP 2000906466	A	20000224	200201	
			WO 2000GB661	A	20000224		
CZ 200103150	A3	20020116	WO 2000GB661	A	20000224	200215	
			CZ 20013150	A	20000224		
US 6349338	B1	20020219	US 99260249	A	19990302	200221	
KR 2001108294	A	20011207	KR 2001711148	A	20010901	200236	
HU 200105181	B	20020429	WO 2000GB661	A	20000224	200238	
			HU 20015181	A	20000224		
TW 453074	A	20010901	TW 2000102611	A	20000216	200240	
CN 1349625	A	20020515	CN 2000807108	A	20000224	200260	
JP 2002538701	W	20021112	JP 2000602912	A	20000224	200275	
			WO 2000GB661	A	20000224		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99260249 A 19990302

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200052557 A1 E 33 G06F-001/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200028130 A G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200052557

EP 1157321 A1 E G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200052557

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

CZ 200103150 A3 G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200052557

US 6349338 B1 G06F-015/16

KR 2001108294 A H04L-009/00

HU 200105181 B G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 200052557

TW 453074 A H04L-012/00

CN 1349625 A G06F-001/00

JP 2002538701 W 37 H04L-009/32 Based on patent WO 200052557

Abstract (Basic): WO 200052557 A1

NOVELTY - A sending unit forwards to the data processing apparatus of the opposing site a second credential request which is dependent upon the contents of the initial credential request. The credential requested pertains to the opposing site credentials that satisfy a second logical expression provided with the second credential request.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Local site **credentials** are stored into a storing **unit**. A receiving **unit** accepts an initial **credential** request from a data processing apparatus situated at an opposing site,

of which the request pertains to the stored local site credential which satisfies the logical expression of the request itself.

USE - For client-server network.

ADVANTAGE - Simple negotiation strategies can be applied immediately. Enables trust to be established automatically even when the parties involved require some knowledge of their counterparts before disclosing some of their credentials.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the software components of the data processing apparatus.

pp; 33 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: DATA; PROCESS; APPARATUS; CLIENT; SERVE; NETWORK; SEND; UNIT; FORWARD; SECOND; REQUEST; DEPEND; CONTENT; INITIAL; REQUEST

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00; G06F-015/16; H04L-009/00; H04L-009/32; H04L-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G09C-001/00; H04L-029/06

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

7/5/24 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013293152 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-465087/200040

XRPX Acc No: N00-347166

Wireless communication network system for use in mobile telecommunication unit , new digital cellular system, has authentication center which on receipt of challenge request message, generates return message

Patent Assignee: TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET ERICSSON L M (TELF)

Inventor: CORRIVEAU M; HOUDE M

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200033598	A1	20000608	WO 99SE1969	A	19991102	200040 B
AU 200014331	A	20000619	AU 200014331	A	19991102	200044
US 6141544	A	20001031	US 98201534	A	19981130	200057
EP 1133889	A1	20010919	EP 99973213	A	19991102	200155
			WO 99SE1969	A	19991102	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98201534 A 19981130

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200033598 A1 E 34 H04Q-007/38

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200014331 A H04Q-007/38 Based on patent WO 200033598

US 6141544 A H04M-001/66

EP 1133889 A1 E H04Q-007/38 Based on patent WO 200033598

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200033598 A1

NOVELTY - A predetermined node upon receipt of challenge request message including the code lock parameter, substitutes the stored code lock parameter for the code lock indicator and forwards the reused challenge messages to the authentication center for processing. The authentication center then generates a return challenge response message and then forwards the return challenge response message to overall processor and to the mobile station for validation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Over the air processor determines whether the code lock parameter corresponding to code lock indicator has been received from the network. When the code lock parameter is recover, the over the air processor replaces the code lock indicator with code lock

parameter and **forwards** the challenge **request** message including mobile station parameters and code lock parameters to authentication center. When the over the air processor does not receive code lock parameter, the over the air processor **forwards** the challenge **request** message including mobile station parameters and code lock indicator to predetermined node in the network. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for over the air mobile station activating method.

USE - For new digital cellular systems known as personal communication systems (PCS), mobile telecommunication units.

ADVANTAGE - It responds to mobile station challenge request prior to permitting the reading or downloading of new operating parameter using the over the air activation processor.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the simplified diagram of wireless telecommunications including over the air activation processor.

pp; 34 DwgNo 1/3

Title Terms: WIRELESS; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; SYSTEM; MOBILE;

TELECOMMUNICATION; UNIT; NEW; DIGITAL; CELLULAR; SYSTEM; AUTHENTICITY;

RECEIPT; REQUEST; MESSAGE; GENERATE; RETURN; MESSAGE

Derwent Class: W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04M-001/66; H04Q-007/38

International Patent Class (Additional): G07D-007/00; H04Q-007/32

File Segment: EPI

7/5/25 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013111828 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-283699/200024

XRPX Acc No: N00-213472

Authority approval system; generates Web page in response to request when authority approval is forwarded and sends information representing authority approval made at authority terminal

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)

Inventor: MINAGAWA Y

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200017801	A1	20000330	WO 98JP4280	A	19980924	200024 B
JP 2000571391	X	20011211	WO 98JP4280	A	19980924	200213
			JP 2000571391	A	19980924	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 98JP4280 A 19980924

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200017801 A1 J 30 G06F-019/00

Designated States (National): JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU

MC NL PT SE

JP 2000571391 X G06F-019/00 Based on patent WO 200017801

Abstract (Basic): WO 200017801 A1

NOVELTY - An I/I server (14) generates a Web page in response to a **request** when an authority approval is **forwarded** and sends information representing the authority **approval** is made at the authority **terminal** (12) when required information is inputted into the Web page.

pp; 30 DwgNo 1/18

Title Terms: AUTHORISE; APPROVE; SYSTEM; GENERATE; WEB; PAGE; RESPOND;

REQUEST; AUTHORISE; APPROVE; FORWARDING; SEND; INFORMATION; REPRESENT;

AUTHORISE; APPROVE; MADE; AUTHORISE; TERMINAL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-019/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

7/5/26 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013014927 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-186778/200017
XRPX Acc No: N00-138288

Load sharing mechanism for automatic teller machine acquires right of control opposing to specified request terminal and forwards response telegraphic message to that terminal equipment

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000029831	A	20000128	JP 98197148	A	1998071	200017 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98197148 A 19980713

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000029831	A	10	G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000029831 A

NOVELTY - If response telegraphic message is returned from other system (30), then request terminal equipment (10) which transmit response telegraphic message by referring to content of relay telegraphic message information memory is specified. A processing unit (22b) acquires **right** of control opposing to specified **request** terminal equipment, and **forwards** response telegraphic message to **request** terminal equipment. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the recording medium.

USE - For load sharing in automatic teller machine installed in banks.

ADVANTAGE - Performs optimum load distribution during receipt of response telegraphic message by acquiring **right** of control of **terminal** equipment. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows principal block diagram of load sharing mechanism. (10) Request terminal equipment; (22b) Processing unit; (30) System.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: LOAD; SHARE; MECHANISM; AUTOMATIC; TELLER; MACHINE; ACQUIRE; RIGHT; CONTROL; OPPOSED; SPECIFIED; REQUEST; TERMINAL; FORWARD; RESPOND; TELEGRAPH; MESSAGE; TERMINAL; EQUIPMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/46; G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI

7/5/27 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012975429 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-147278/200013
XRPX Acc No: N00-108985

Data management method for managing access to storage system e.g. disk drive

Patent Assignee: EMC CORP (EMCE-N); LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC (LUCE)

Inventor: BLUMENAU S M

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200000881	A1	20000106	WO 99US13522	A	19990616	200013 B
GB 2354617	A	20010328	WO 99US13522	A	19990616	200118
			GB 2001446	A	20010108	
KR 2000062158	A	20001025	KR 9950143	A	19991112	200124
DE 19983352	T	20010613	DE 1083352	A	19990616	200134
			WO 99US13522	A	19990616	

US 6263445	B1	20010717	US 98108075	A	19980630	200142
KR 2001053328	A	20010625	KR 2000715072	A	20001229	200173
JP 2002519781	W	20020702	WO 99US13522	A	19990616	200246
			JP 2000557189	A	19990616	
GB 2354617	B	20030416	WO 99US13522	A	19990616	200329
			GB 2001446	A	20010108	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98108075 A 19980630; US 98108075 P 19981112; US 99360701 A 19990726

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200000881	A1	E	46	G06F-001/00	
Designated States (National): DE GB JP KR SE					
GB 2354617	A			G06F-001/00	Based on patent WO 200000881
KR 2000062158	A			H04B-007/26	
DE 19983352	T			G06F-001/00	Based on patent WO 200000881
US 6263445	B1			G06F-011/00	
KR 2001053328	A			G06F-013/00	
JP 2002519781	W		69	G06F-003/06	Based on patent WO 200000881
GB 2354617	B			G06F-001/00	Based on patent WO 200000881

Abstract (Basic): WO 200000881 A1

NOVELTY - Multiple devices e.g. host processors, file servers are coupled to the shared resource e.g. storage system over a network. Data at the shared storage system is apportioned into volumes and configuration data identifies which volumes of data are available for access by each of the multiple devices. The shared storage system includes a filter that only **forwards requests** to volumes for which the **device** has **privileges** to access.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for a host computer, an adaptor, and a storage system.

USE - For computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Filtering requests at the resource allows control of the data management to be centralized in one location, rather than distributed throughout the location.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of the host processor and the storage system.

pp; 46 DwgNo 6/11

Title Terms: DATA; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; MANAGE; ACCESS; STORAGE; SYSTEM; DISC; DRIVE

Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00; G06F-003/06; G06F-011/00; G06F-013/00; H04B-007/26

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00; G06F-015/00

File Segment: EPI

7/5/28 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012445217 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-251325/199921

XRPX Acc No: N99-187935

Data relay forwarding apparatus for facsimile communication system connected to internet - transmits converted facsimile data corresponding to received e-mail data, only when reception of data forwarding service approval by communication apparatus which transmits E-mail data, is judged

Patent Assignee: SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD (SAOL)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11075006	A	19990316	JP 97233803	A	19970829	199921 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97233803 A 19970829

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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Abstract (Basic): JP 11075006 A

NOVELTY - A format transducer of communication apparatus (110), converts the e-mail data received from a communication apparatus (100), into corresponding facsimile data. The facsimile data are transmitted to a G3 facsimile (130), only when the reception of data forwarding service approval by the communication apparatus (100) is judged.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A format transducer (106) of communication apparatus (100) converts the image data read by an image reader (101), into corresponding e-mail data. The e-mail data along with forwarding destination, is transmitted to a communication apparatus (110). An address **authentication unit** (115) confirms the destination address extracted from the received e-mail data by an extraction unit (114), for transmitting the converted facsimile data corresponding to received e-mail data, to G3 facsimile (130).

USE - For facsimile communication system connected to internet.

ADVANTAGE - Unnecessary data forwarding processing is prevented, when incorrect **forwarding request** is made.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of facsimile communication system. (100,110) Communication apparatus; (101) Image reader; (106) Format transducer; (114) Extraction **unit**; (115) Address **authentication unit**; (130) G3 facsimile.

Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: DATA; RELAY; FORWARDING; APPARATUS; FACSIMILE; COMMUNICATE; SYSTEM; CONNECT; TRANSMIT; CONVERT; FACSIMILE; DATA; CORRESPOND; RECEIVE; MAIL; DATA; RECEPTION; DATA; FORWARDING; SERVICE; APPROVE; COMMUNICATE; APPARATUS; TRANSMIT; MAIL; DATA; JUDGEMENT

Derwent Class: W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04N-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58; H04N-001/32

File Segment: EPI

7/5/29 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012431381 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-237489/199920

XRPX Acc No: N99-176761

Mediation apparatus for arbitrating data forwarding demand between communication apparatuses - has issuing device to alternately publish approval to data forwarding demands from request and reply group mediation circuits

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI ENG KK (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 **Number of Patents:** 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11066025	A	19990309	JP 97230656	A	19970827	199920 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97230656 A 19970827

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11066025	A		7	G06F-015/173	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11066025 A

NOVELTY - A request group mediation circuit (1) and a reply group mediation circuit (2) arbitrate different data forwarding demands. An issuing **device** alternately publishes the **approval** to the data forwarding demands from the mediation circuits.

USE - For arbitrating data forwarding demand between communication apparatuses.

ADVANTAGE - Minimizes deviation of process performed between request group and reply group. Prevents capacity reduction of entire system. **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S)** - The figure shows a block diagram of the mediation apparatus. (1) Request group mediation circuit; (2) Reply

group mediation circuit.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: APPARATUS; ARBITER; DATA; FORWARDING; DEMAND; COMMUNICATE;
ISSUE; DEVICE; ALTERNATE; PUBLICATION; APPROVE; DATA; FORWARDING; DEMAND;
REQUEST; REPLY; GROUP; CIRCUIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/173

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/362

File Segment: EPI

7/5/30 (Item 28 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012244599 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-050706/199905

XRPX Acc No: N99-037573

**E-mail forwarding method in internet - involves performing authentication
information calculation based on user's message**

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10301903	A	19981113	JP 97112168	A	19970430	199905 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97112168 A 19970430

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10301903	A	16	G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10301903 A

The method involves **forwarding** a confidential message and **request** for **forwarding** the information from a user telephone (141) to an apparatus (100). When communication circuit is set up for communication, the apparatus (100) converts the message into a text data and outputs it to a calculator (104) for performing calculation.

The user's message is then sent to a **server** (120). The **server** performs **authentication** for the calculated message. The electronic mail is then sent to the apparatus. The mail is stored in a storage unit (107). The user again **forwards** a **request** for transmitting message to the apparatus. The electronic mail is retrieved from the storage unit. The mail is converted into an audio and is transmitted to user (141,142).

ADVANTAGE - Forwards electronic mail safely. Ensures high network utilization efficiency.

Dwg.1/11

Title Terms: MAIL; FORWARDING; METHOD; PERFORMANCE; AUTHENTICITY;

INFORMATION; CALCULATE; BASED; USER; MESSAGE

Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/16; G06F-013/00;

G06F-017/60; H04L-029/06

File Segment: EPI

7/5/31 (Item 29 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012022825 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-439735/199838

XRPX Acc No: N98-342716

**Subscription method for mobile communications network - transmitting
encryption information from home database to communications terminal
requesting access, transmitting encrypted authentication request to
home database, before checking authentication request for uniqueness**

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: GALENSA K; MORPER H; RUCKSTUHL H; TROCH E; ROCKSTUHL H
Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 861011	A2	19980826	EP 98101831	A	19980203	199838 B
DE 19707268	A1	19980910	DE 1007268	A	19970224	199842
DE 19707268	C2	19981217	DE 1007268	A	19970224	199903
CN 1194566	A	19980930	CN 98105228	A	19980224	199907
BR 9800727	A	19990629	BR 98727	A	19980220	199937

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 1007268 A 19970224

Cited Patents: -SR.Pub

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 861011	A2	G	7	H04Q-007/38	
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI					
LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
DE 19707268	A1			H04Q-007/38	
DE 19707268	C2			H04Q-007/38	
CN 1194566	A			H04Q-007/38	
BR 9800727	A			H04Q-007/20	

Abstract (Basic): EP 861011 A

The method involves **forwarding** an access right **request** (ARR) transmitted by a communications terminal over the communications network to a home database. Encryption information (RAND-F, RS) is then transmitted from the home database over the communications network to the requesting communications terminal.

An authentication request (AREQ (RAND-P, RES1)), which is partially encoded by the communications terminal with the help of the encoding information, is transmitted over the communications network to the home database. The transmitted authentication request is checked on uniqueness in the home database, and the preceding steps are repeated at an ambiguity of the transmitted authentication request, whereby the encryption information is modified.

USE - E.g. in DECT communication system.

ADVANTAGE - Improves security, and enables use of existing protocol elements.

Dwg.2/2

Title Terms: SUBSCRIBER; METHOD; MOBILE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; TRANSMIT; ENCRYPTION; INFORMATION; HOME; DATABASE; COMMUNICATE; TERMINAL; REQUEST; ACCESS; TRANSMIT; ENCRYPTION; AUTHENTICITY; REQUEST; HOME; DATABASE; CHECK; AUTHENTICITY; REQUEST

Derwent Class: W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04Q-007/20; H04Q-007/38

International Patent Class (Additional): H04M-001/66; H04M-003/42;

H04Q-007/24

File Segment: EPI

7/5/32 (Item 30 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011935539 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-352449/199831

XRPX Acc No: N98-275575

Packet filtering apparatus in server-client type data processing system - approves forwarding of packet, when forwarding request of packet does not satisfy filtering conditions

Patent Assignee: PFU KK (USAE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10133977	A	19980522	JP 96288043	A	19961030	199831 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96288043 A 19961030

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 10133977 A 6 G06F-013/00

Abstract (Basic): JP 10133977 A

The apparatus (1) has a storing unit (13) which stores a filtering condition set up by an environmental setting program (10). A judgment unit (14) judges request of a packet satisfying a filtering condition or not. Once the filtering conditions are not satisfied, a dynamic **approval unit** (17) provides **approval** for forwarding of the packet.

ADVANTAGE - Performs flexible packet filtering process depending upon situation of application program.

Dwg.1/8

Title Terms: PACKET; FILTER; APPARATUS; SERVE; CLIENT; TYPE; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; FORWARDING; PACKET; FORWARDING; REQUEST; PACKET; SATISFY; FILTER; CONDITION

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/28

File Segment: EPI

7/5/33 (Item 31 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011839924 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-256834/199823

XRPX Acc No: N98-203130

Synchronous data forwarding apparatus for computer system - has access control circuits which start or stop forwarding of data by master devices depending on notification of acquisition of rights for bus utilisation by bus securing device from mediation device

Patent Assignee: MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK (MATU)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10083374	A	19980331	JP 96236591	A	19960906	199823 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96236591 A 19960906

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 10083374 A 13 G06F-013/28

Abstract (Basic): JP 10083374 A

The apparatus (1) has an asynchronously stipulated bus (10) through which one or more master devices (11,110,120) **forward** data as bus **request** is arbitrated. A mediation **device** (12) grants **rights** for bus utilisation to any of the master devices. A bus securing **device** (100) acquires **rights** for bus utilisation from the mediation device upon reception of bus utilisation request.

An access notification circuit (102) notifies the acquisition of rights for bus utilisation to the master devices at predetermined time so that data forwarding might be started or stopped. Access control circuits (111,121) start or stop the forwarding of data depending on the notification from the access notification device.

ADVANTAGE - Forwards synchronous data with predefined quantity for every master devices through asynchronously stipulated bus. Prevents generation of fault in interruption control.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: SYNCHRONOUS; DATA; FORWARDING; APPARATUS; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; ACCESS; CONTROL; CIRCUIT; START; STOP; FORWARDING; DATA; MASTER; DEVICE; DEPEND; NOTIFICATION; ACQUIRE; BUS; UTILISE; BUS; SECURE; DEVICE; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/28

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-013/42

File Segment: EPI

7/5/34 (Item 32 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011570706 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-547187/199750
XRPX Acc No: N97-456071

WWW gateway system for computer, network - has user management communication unit to communicate with user management control unit which forwards detection request from WWW gateway main body to management unit

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 9265443	A	19971007	JP 9675863	A	19960329	199750 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9675863 A 19960329

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9265443	A	19	G06F-013/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9265443 A

The system (7) has an user authentication information table (19) which matches and user **authentication** information input by a **client** with an user **authentication** identifier. The user authentication information is supplied based on an user authentication request. The user authentication information is detected based on detection request. An user **authentication** information management **unit** (17) deletes the **authentication** information which controls the access time for every user. An existing system enquiry **unit** (18) receives the user **authentication** information from the management **unit** . A WWW gateway communication unit (15) communicates with a WWW network. An user authentication request is sent to the existing system inquiry **unit** based on the user **authentication** information registration request received from the WWW gateway mainbody through the communication **unit** . The **authentication** information identifier acquires the **authentication** registration request for the management **unit** .

The authentication information request received from the network through the communication unit is forwarded to the management. An user management controller (13) **forwards** the deletion **request** received from the main body through the communication unit according to a communication break request from the user, to the management unit. An user management communication unit (14) communicates with the user management control unit for informing deletion request.

ADVANTAGE - Improves security of user authentication information.

Dwg.1/13

Title Terms: GATEWAY; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; NETWORK; USER; MANAGEMENT;
COMMUNICATE; UNIT; COMMUNICATE; USER; MANAGEMENT; CONTROL; UNIT; FORWARD;
DETECT; REQUEST; GATEWAY; MAIN; BODY; MANAGEMENT; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-001/00; G06F-015/00

File Segment: EPI

7/5/35 (Item 33 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010363687 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-265000/199535
XRPX Acc No: N95-203883

Protection of electronically published materials using cryptographic protocol - involves receiving requests with unique user ID for documents and authenticating requests with copyright server directing document to user after uniquely encoding and compressing

Patent Assignee: AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO (AMTT); AT & T CORP

(AMTT)

Inventor: CHOUDHURY A K; MAXEMCHUK N F; PAUL S; SCHULZRINNE H G; SANJOY P

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 665486	A2	19950802	EP 95300287	A	19950118	199535 B
CA 2137065	A	19950728	CA 2137065	A	19941130	199542
JP 7239828	A	19950912	JP 9530268	A	19950127	199545
EP 665486	A3	19950913	EP 95300287	A	19950118	199614
US 5509074	A	19960416	US 94187580	A	19940127	199621
CA 2137065	C	19990216	CA 2137065	A	19941130	199918
JP 3121738	B2	20010109	JP 9530268	A	19950127	200104

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94187580 A 19940127

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref; EP 465016; US 5077795

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 665486	A2	E	8	G06F-001/00	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT					
CA 2137065	A			G06K-001/12	
JP 7239828	A		7	G06F-015/00	
EP 665486	A3			G06F-001/00	
US 5509074	A		8	H04L-009/02	
CA 2137065	C			G06K-001/12	
JP 3121738	B2		8	G06F-015/00	Previous Publ. patent JP 7239828

Abstract (Basic): EP 665486 A

The protection method involves receiving requests for documents from several users (117) having computers with displays (121) and printers (123). The computers are connected to a network (9), and the requests include unique user identification for each of the users. The requests are **authenticated** with a copyright **server** (7), which is used to direct a document server (3) to act upon proper request authentication.

In response to this direction the document server creates encrypted documents along with a unique identification for each authenticated **request** and **forwards** the documents to the user through the network to corresp. agents of the authenticated request user. Each of the agents is selected from display agents and printer agents. The documents are encoded so that each document is uniquely encoded based on the unique identification, and are decrypted at the agent and so available for use when the secret keys are provided by the user.

ADVANTAGE - Fully protects electronically published documents, and discourages distribution of illegal copies in violation of copyright laws, so that copies can be traced back to original owner.

Dwg.2/3

Title Terms: PROTECT; ELECTRONIC; MATERIAL; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; PROTOCOL;
RECEIVE; REQUEST; UNIQUE; USER; ID; DOCUMENT; AUTHENTICITY; REQUEST;
SERVE; DIRECT; DOCUMENT; USER; AFTER; UNIQUE; ENCODE; COMPRESS

Derwent Class: P85; T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00; G06F-015/00; G06K-001/12;
H04L-009/02

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06; G06F-012/14;
G09C-001/00; H04H-001/02; H04H-001/08; H04K-001/00; H04L-009/06;
H04L-009/14; H04L-009/32

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

7/5/36 (Item 34 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008897408 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-024677/199203

XRPX Acc No: N92-018827

Interactive communication and transport system for still pictures -
transmits data in packet switched mode over high speed transmission path
with end of packet detection and dynamic addressing

Patent Assignee: HANNINA R (HANN-I); KONINK NEDERLAND PTT NV (NEPO); MENS

B S (MENS-I); KONINK PTT NEDERLAND NV (NEPO); KONINK KPN NV (NEPO);
 KONINK PTT NEDERLAND BV (NEPO); KONINKL PTT NED NV (NEPO)

Inventor: HANNINA R; MENS B S; MENS B

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 014

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9120144	A	19911226				199203	B
NL 9001423	A	19920116				199206	
AU 9182027	A	19920107				199217	
FI 9205568	A	19921208	WO 91NL104	A	19910621	199310	
			FI 925568	A	19921208		
NO 9204946	A	19921221	WO 91NL104	A	19910621	199316	
			NO 924946	A	19921221		
JP 5506978	W	19931007	JP 91512039	A	19910621	199345	
			WO 91NL104	A	19910621		
AU 645825	B	19940127	AU 9182027	A	19910621	199410	
EP 592420	A1	19940420	EP 91912809	A	19910621	199416	
			WO 91NL104	A	19910621		
US 5371607	A	19941206	WO 91NL104	A	19910621	199503	
			US 92960415	A	19921218		
EP 592420	B1	19970723	EP 91912809	A	19910621	199734	
			WO 91NL104	A	19910621		
DE 69126992	E	19970904	DE 626992	A	19910621	199741	
			EP 91912809	A	19910621		
			WO 91NL104	A	19910621		
CA 2085601	C	19970729	CA 2085601	A	19910621	199742	
ES 2104711	T3	19971016	EP 91912809	A	19910621	199748	
NO 306139	B1	19990920	WO 91NL104	A	19910621	199945	
			NO 924946	A	19921221		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): NL 901423 A 19900621

Cited Patents: Jnl.Ref; EP 192795; GB 2171578; US 4644470; US 4653112; WO 8705767

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9120144	A		45		
					Designated States (National): AU CA FI JP NO US
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
JP 5506978	W			H04L-012/28	Based on patent WO 9120144
AU 645825	B			H04L-012/28	Previous Publ. patent AU 9182027
					Based on patent WO 9120144
EP 592420	A1 E	2		H04L-012/28	Based on patent WO 9120144
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
US 5371607	A	22		H04N-001/00	Based on patent WO 9120144
EP 592420	B1 E	27		H04L-012/28	Based on patent WO 9120144
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69126992	E			H04L-012/28	Based on patent EP 592420
					Based on patent WO 9120144
ES 2104711	T3			H04L-012/28	Based on patent EP 592420
NO 306139	B1			H04L-012/28	Previous Publ. patent NO 9204946
FI 9205568	A			H04L-000/00	
NO 9204946	A			H04L-012/28	
CA 2085601	C			H04N-001/32	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9120144 A

The system is for communication between requesting receiving stations (B) and request-processing transmitting stations (A), provided with a source (1-4) of information of separately specifiable bulk data via a relatively low-speed communication path in a first network (6). The forwarding of the data receiving station (B) takes place in a packet-switched mode via a relatively high-speed transmission path in a second network (10).

A supervisor incorporated in the system assigns temporary destination addresses to the receiving stations for the forwarding and grant **permission** for **forwarding** to the transmitting **workstations** on **request**. The actual **forwarding** takes place after a transmitting station which has received permission has detected, by 'end of packet' detector (18) that transmission of a previous packet has been

completed.

ADVANTAGE - Picture channel is used as efficiently as possible with waiting time limited to minimum. (45pp Dwg.No.1/7

Title Terms: INTERACT; COMMUNICATE; TRANSPORT; SYSTEM; STILL; PICTURE; TRANSMIT; DATA; PACKET; SWITCH; MODE; HIGH; SPEED; TRANSMISSION; PATH; END; PACKET; DETECT; DYNAMIC; ADDRESS

Derwent Class: W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-000/00; H04L-012/28; H04N-001/00; H04N-001/32

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/18

File Segment: EPI

7/5/37 (Item 35 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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003860409

WPI Acc No: 1984-005936/198402

XRPX Acc No: N84-004329

Computer interface for supermarket stock ordering system - has microprocessor with RAM which buffers information from telephone network and forwards it on host computer request

Patent Assignee: REAL TIME SYSTEMS (REAL-N)

Inventor: SPRING W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
AU 8313583	A	19831027	AU 8313583	A	19830412	198402 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): AU 823661 A 19820420; AU 8313583 A 19830412

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
AU 8313583	A	13		

Abstract (Basic): AU 8313583 A

The interface has a microprocessor, an erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) with a suitable control program and a RAM. A serial-parallel communication element connects the interface to a modem via a communications link. A parallel-serial communication element connects the interface to the host computer via approved hazardous voltage isolators and data leads.

A voice generation sub-system and an auto-dialling circuit are both connected to the microprocessor and the telephone by-passing the modem. At the retail outlet, data on a portable data entry device is fed into the switched network via a suitable attachment on the telephone. The interface allows a host computer full control of a half-duplex auto-answer modem where the software and/or hardware of the host computer makes communication on more than data leads only difficult or impossible.

0/1

Title Terms: COMPUTER; INTERFACE; SUPERMARKET; STOCK; ORDER; SYSTEM; MICROPROCESSOR; RAM; BUFFER; INFORMATION; TELEPHONE; NETWORK; FORWARD; HOST; COMPUTER; REQUEST

Index Terms/Additional Words: RANDOM; ACCESS; MEMORY

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/04

File Segment: EPI

?

13/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06133382 **Image available**
START TYPE TRANSMITTER

PUB. NO.: 11-074921 [JP 11074921 A]
PUBLISHED: March 16, 1999 (19990316)
INVENTOR(s): KIMURA TATSUYA
NAKAMURA YOSHIFUMI
KOBAYASHI MITSUKO
ASANO YOSHIMASA
APPLICANT(s): TOSHIBA CORP
APPL. NO.: 09-232014 [JP 97232014]
FILED: August 28, 1997 (19970828)
INTL CLASS: H04L-012/44; H04L-012/46; H04L-012/28

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To increase the number of station devices capable of being connected to a network by performing the connection operation of plural slave hub devices by making a master hub device give a transmission right to plural slave hub devices in a prescribed order.

SOLUTION: Each slave hub device 2a to 2c sends a transmission right request signal to a master hub device 1 through control signal lines 41a to 41c to acquire a transmission right. The device 1 successively checks the lines 41a to 41c, outputs a corresponding transmission permission signal if the transmission right request signal exists and gives the transmission right to a corresponding slave hub device. A slave hub device which acquires the transmission right sequentially gives the transmission right to station devices which are connected to self-device. Since station devices 51 to 59 which are connected to the each device 2a to 2c also acquires the transmission right periodically in this way, the devices 51 to 59 can transmit data within the maximum revolving time.

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13/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05907547 **Image available**
METHOD FOR GIVING CIPHER KEY AND AUTHENTICATION OF COMPUTER NETWORK

PUB. NO.: 10-190647 [JP 10190647 A]
PUBLISHED: July 21, 1998 (19980721)
INVENTOR(s): SHIKURA MIKIO
APPLICANT(s): SHIKURA MIKIO [000000] (An Individual), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-357148 [JP 96357148]
FILED: December 26, 1996 (19961226)
INTL CLASS: [6] H04L-009/08; H04L-009/32
JAPIO CLASS: 44.3 (COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide the method for managing a cipher key free from problems of key management and troublesomeness of confirmation of whether or not a key is genuine or giving a cipher key that can be given and authentication.

SOLUTION: On the computer network, a proxy server 3 is installed as a base where keys A as enciphering keys and deciphering keys of both a sender and a receiver are managed and when the sender sends a request to send information to the receiver on the network NW, the proxy server 3 at the key management base divides one key A into two and gives one half key A' to the sender and the other half key A'' to the receiver

respectively. Then the sender and receiver exchange ciphered information by using the given keys A' and A'' and the received ciphered information is deciphered.

13/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05379708 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROXY AUTHORIZATION

PUB. NO.: 08-335208 [JP 8335208 A]
PUBLISHED: December 17, 1996 (19961217)
INVENTOR(s): OBATA MASANORI
SUGIYAMA HIROYUKI
TANABE KATSUHIRO
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese
Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-142022 [JP 95142022]
FILED: June 08, 1995 (19950608)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-015/00; G09C-001/00; H04L-009/32
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 44.3
(COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy); 44.9 (COMMUNICATION -- Other)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide a method and system for proxy **authorization** which attain a **node** which is **permitted** by an access requesting **node** to access resources safely as a proxy for the access request node.
CONSTITUTION: A node A has a **proxy request** means 720 which **transfers** a 1st message including added secret information to a proxy node B after confirming the validity of a proxy node B substituting for its node A, a proxy request means 810 which holds the secret information of the 1st message received by the proxy node B through a proxy request means, and a proxy execution means 820 which allows the proxy **node** B to perform **authorization** with a **node** N by using the secret information; and the node B sends an access request to the node N as a substitute for the node A.

13/5/22 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015029146 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-089663/200308
XRPX Acc No: N03-070695

Authentication server in networks e.g. WAN, provides **authentication keys to mobile IP supporting Foreign Agent**, on request, for enabling **Foreign Agent to provide authentication extension**

Patent Assignee: CISCO TECHNOLOGY INC (CISC-N)
Inventor: DOMMETY G K; LEUNG K K
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6466964	B1	20021015	US 99333831	A	19990615	200308 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99333831 A 19990615

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6466964	B1		30	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 6466964 B1

NOVELTY - The **server** provides **authentication key** associated with several **nodes** to a mobile IP supporting Foreign Agent (10), in response to request identifying a node received from the agent, so as to enable the Foreign Agent to generate an authentication extension.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the

following:

(1) Method of registering a node which does not support mobile IP, with a Home Agent that supports mobile IP; and

(2) Computer-readable media for registering node not supporting mobile IP.

USE - For networks e.g. wide area network (WAN) and internet.

ADVANTAGE - The Foreign Agent is enabled to initiate registration on behalf of a node, hence by such registration, nodes which do not have mobile IP software, hardware and firmware is provided mobile IP functionality.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a mobile IP network segment and associated environment.

Foreign Agent (10)

pp; 30 DwgNo 1/13

Title Terms: AUTHENTICITY; SERVE; NETWORK; WAN; AUTHENTICITY; KEY; MOBILE; IP; SUPPORT; FOREIGN; AGENT; REQUEST; ENABLE; FOREIGN; AGENT; AUTHENTICITY; EXTEND

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/177

File Segment: EPI

13/5/41 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013990874 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-475089/200151

XRPX Acc No: N01-351656

Wireless service establishing method for unauthorized wireless terminal, involves offering specific type of wireless service to wireless terminals by wireless switching system based on authorized data

Patent Assignee: AVAYA TECHNOLOGY CORP (AVAY-N)

Inventor: CHAVEZ D L; HARDOUIN L J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6256299	B1	20010703	US 9871050	A	19980430	200151 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9871050 A 19980430

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6256299	B1	10	H04Q-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6256299 B1

NOVELTY - The data required for authorization of type of wireless service offered to one of wireless terminals is transferred by service agent to wireless switching system. The type of wireless service to be provided to **terminals** is **authorized** based on transferred data. The wireless service corresponding to received request is offered to **terminals** based on **authorized** type.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The call between the terminals and **agent** of service **provider** is established based on received **request**. The terminal that is capable of using wireless service is detected before transmission of authorizing data. The wireless service such as domestic long distance call and overseas long distance call is established. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for wireless service establishing system.

USE - For establishing specific type of wireless service to wireless terminals by wireless switching system controlled by wireless service provider.

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates online registration of unauthorized wireless terminal to provide permanent service. Avoids establishment of long distance call using stolen wireless terminal.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart explaining terminal registration process.

pp; 10 DwgNo 4/6

Title Terms: WIRELESS; SERVICE; ESTABLISH; METHOD; WIRELESS; TERMINAL;
OFFER; SPECIFIC; TYPE; WIRELESS; SERVICE; WIRELESS; TERMINAL; WIRELESS;
SWITCH; SYSTEM; BASED; DATA
Derwent Class: W01; W02
International Patent Class (Main): H04Q-007/00
File Segment: EPI

13/5/45 (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013491853 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-663796/200064
XRPX Acc No: N00-491822

Service providing method to computer user, involves authenticating specific service on user request and displaying inherited service along with available service list to user

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)
Inventor: EARL D G; NEWEY C R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6112228	A	20000829	US 9823895	A	19980213	200064 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9823895 A 19980213

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6112228	A	12	G06F-013/38	

Abstract (Basic): US 6112228 A

NOVELTY - A list of available services from each of proxy servers (610,620,630,640) along the proxy chain is passed to server (610), to inherit available services by **server** (610). A specific service is **authenticated** for **client** on user **request** and a specialized user interface of computer is **provided** using **proxy** server interface of server (610), for display of inherited services.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Client (602) is directly coupled to one of proxy servers (610,620,630,640). The available service list includes an identified first default function list and a separate to be authenticated function list. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for service providing apparatus.

USE - For providing services offered by proxy server to client computers coupled to network.

ADVANTAGE - The quantity and selection of services provided to client may be altered by manipulating the topology of proxy servers coupled to the network.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of network topology by interconnected proxy servers.

Client computer (602)

Proxy servers (610,620,630,640)

pp; 12 DwgNo 6/6

Title Terms: SERVICE; METHOD; COMPUTER; USER; AUTHENTICITY; SPECIFIC;
SERVICE; USER; REQUEST; DISPLAY; INHERITED; SERVICE; AVAILABLE; SERVICE;
LIST; USER

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/38
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/17
File Segment: EPI

13/5/46 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013468772 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-640715/200062
XRPX Acc No: N00-475247

Gateway apparatus for internet telephone system, requests transmission to LAN and collection of telephone call information if LAN side receiving call processor is disconnected and searched address is IP address

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000059415	A	20000225	JP 98222017	A	19980805	200062 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98222017 A 19980805

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000059415	A	15	H04L-012/46	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000059415 A

NOVELTY - Search unit (42) searches gateway address of destination, on request from circuit side receiving call processor (45). If LAN side receiving call processor (44) processing call from computer (51), is disconnected from LAN and searched address is IP address, a LAN side transmission processor (47) requests transmission to computer (52), and collection of telephone call information logs from collector (49).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The circuit side receiving call processor (45) processes receiving call from a telephone (53). A circuit side transmission processor (48) performs transmission to telephone (54) on request from processor (44). The telephone call information collector collects logs of telephone call information on request from either of processors (47,48).

USE - For internet telephone system.

ADVANTAGE - Performs transmission and reception of calls from personal computers in LAN, effectively since priority is given to a receiving call in personal computer. Reduces quantity of data for authentication, and time and effort for maintenance.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the components of gateway apparatus.

Search unit (42)
LAN side receiving call processor (44)
Circuit side receiving call processor (45)
LAN side transmission processors (47,48)
Collector (49)
Computers (51,52)
Telephones (53,54)
pp; 15 DwgNo 4/15

Title Terms: GATEWAY; APPARATUS; TELEPHONE; SYSTEM; REQUEST; TRANSMISSION; LAN; COLLECT; TELEPHONE; CALL; INFORMATION; LAN; SIDE; RECEIVE; CALL; PROCESSOR; DISCONNECT; SEARCH; ADDRESS; IP; ADDRESS

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/46

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/28; H04L-012/56;

H04L-012/66; H04M-003/00; H04M-011/00

File Segment: EPI

13/5/47 (Item 29 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013417327 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-589265/200056

XRFX Acc No: N00-436100

Secure distribution method for delivering session keys to a chain of computer nodes in a network involves client and intermediate nodes transmitting requests and extracting session keys from an authentication server response

Patent Assignee: CITRIX SYSTEMS INC (CITR-N)

Inventor: BULL J A; OTWAY D J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2345620	A	20000712	GB 9925678	A	19991029	200056 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99404955 A 19990924; US 98106374 P 19981030

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2345620	A		50	H04L-009/08	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2345620 A

NOVELTY - A client node (14) initiates a transaction (94) and intermediate nodes (22, 26) transmit a request to the next node (96) and generate a new request (98), the final node presenting a nested request (100) to an authentication server (18). The authentication server unravels the nested request and prepares a response including a session key for each node. A node receives the response, extracts that portion directed to it and sends the remainder to the next node.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a system for securely distributing a session key by way of a network.

USE - The secure distribution method is used for delivering session keys to a chain of computer nodes in a network.

ADVANTAGE - Each node receives a session key with a single traverse of the chain. The forward and reverse protocols easily generalize for any number of nodes and may employ one-way hash functions to seal requests and response functions and to encode/encipher session keys.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow chart and block diagram representation of a process by which embedded requests are generated.

pp; 50 DwgNo 4/8

Title Terms: SECURE; DISTRIBUTE; METHOD; DELIVER; SESSION; KEY; CHAIN; COMPUTER; NODE; NETWORK; CLIENT; INTERMEDIATE; NODE; TRANSMIT; REQUEST; EXTRACT; SESSION; KEY; AUTHENTICITY; SERVE; RESPOND

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-009/08

File Segment: EPI

13/5/48 (Item 30 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013400493 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-572431/200053

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-647090

XRPX Acc No: N00-423470

Secure network comprises security agent communicating with security server in response to access request from client to determine access rights to protected data

Patent Assignee: TEXAR SOFTWARE CORP (TEXA-N)

Inventor: BACIC E

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200056028	A1	20000921	WO 2000CA277	A	20000315	200053 B
AU 200032670	A	20001004	AU 200032670	A	20000315	200101
EP 1166522	A1	20020102	EP 2000910453	A	20000315	200209
			WO 2000CA277	A	20000315	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000515092 A 20000229; US 99124487 P 19990315

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200056028	A1	E	45	H04L-029/06	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AU 200032670 A H04L-029/06 Based on patent WO 200056028
EP 1166522 A1 E H04L-029/06 Based on patent WO 200056028
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200056028 A1

NOVELTY - A secure network has clients (14) connected to LANs (12,22). A security server (20) separated from network **server** has database storing access **rights** for network. A security agent (18) at data storage device storing protected data controls data access. The **agent** (18) **communicates** with server over the network in response to access **request** from a **client** to determine access **right** for **client** to protected data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for security controlling method in network.

USE - For internet and intranet applications. Also, applicable in peer-to-peer system. Especially for electronic commerce for business to business and home to business applications, copyright controlled content distributions of software, reference and entertainment materials metering of content and service, secure storage of state and value, securing business and personal activity to networks, protecting information based upon client specific business rules, intelligent, security aware information flow filtering.

ADVANTAGE - The secure network is fast and transparent to end-users as long as the user is performing his duties and not contravening the security policy. The valid access attempts are ensured quickly and invalid ones are quickly disallowed. The security system provides for true security policy customization and mediates specific information regardless of the security policy.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagram of secure network in business to business environment.

LANs (12,22)
Client (14)
Security agent (18)
Security server (20)
pp; 45 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: SECURE; NETWORK; COMPRISE; SECURE; AGENT; COMMUNICATE; SECURE; SERVE; RESPOND; ACCESS; REQUEST; CLIENT; DETERMINE; ACCESS; PROTECT; DATA

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-029/06

File Segment: EPI

13/5/49 (Item 31 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013371349 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-543288/200049

XRFX Acc No: N00-401941

Services providing method in internet protocol network, involves providing services to end user after verifying end user by gate way node based on message containing verification request sent from server

Patent Assignee: NETCOM AB (NETC-N)

Inventor: BERGGREN U

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200044130	A1	20000727	WO 2000SE48	A	20000113	200049 B
AU 200023359	A	20000807	AU 200023359	A	20000113	200055
SE 516066	C2	20011112	SE 99162	A	19990120	200175

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SE 99162 A 19990120

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200044130	A1	E	39 H04L-009/32	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200023359 A H04L-009/32 Based on patent WO 200044130
SE 516066 C2 H04L-009/32

Abstract (Basic): WO 200044130 A1

NOVELTY - Subscription information relating to subscription with operator of GSM network (120) is read from IC card (160) at terminal operated by end user. Message containing verification **request** of end user is **transmitted** from server (140) to **gateway** node (100) connected to internet protocol (IP) based network (110) and GSM network. Gateway node provides services to end user on IP network after verifying end user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) system for providing services on internet protocol based network;

(b) gateway node

USE - For providing services on internet protocol based network to which end user and server are connected.

ADVANTAGE - Verifies the end user accessing IP network simply and reliably by gateway node.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows services providing system.

Gateway node (100)

IP based network (110)

GSM network (120)

Server (140)

IC card (160)

pp; 39 DwgNo 1/5

Title Terms: SERVICE; METHOD; PROTOCOL; NETWORK; SERVICE; END; USER; AFTER;
VERIFICATION; END; USER; GATE; WAY; NODE; BASED; MESSAGE; CONTAIN;
VERIFICATION; REQUEST; SEND; SERVE

Derwent Class: W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-009/32

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/14; H04L-012/66

File Segment: EPI

13/5/50 (Item 32 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012866213 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-038046/200003

XRPX Acc No: N00-028689

**Information access controlling method by gateway clients to web sites
through proxy cache server**

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: MUTHUMAVADI M; SHAPIRO M L; SUBRAMANIAM A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5991810	A	19991123	US 97905150	A	19970801	200003 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97905150 A 19970801

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5991810	A	8	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5991810 A

NOVELTY - The request estabilised at the client (32) for transformation of information, is modified at the gateway client (22) according to **directory** service user name hierarchy and **transmitted**

to **proxy** cache server (50). The **proxy** server reads the **request** and determines the access permission based on preset access parameters. The **permitted** information are received from proxy **server** and transmitted to the client.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The transfer request is modified by appending a header formatted accessing to directory service user name hierarchy and the context of the client within client organizational structure. The transfer request is a hyper text transfer protocol request. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the system for controlling access by clients to information stored in a proxy cache server linked with a remote site.

USE - Used to **restrict** users from **accessing** specified web sites by gateway clients through proxy cache server.

ADVANTAGE - The arrangement **restricts** **access** by unauthorized users to specified web information stored in the proxy cache server and **prevents** the proxy server from **retrieving** web site information through internet for such unauthorized users.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the network architecture level block diagram of a network including a proxy cache server in which access by users to the proxy server is regulated.

Gateway client (22)

Client (32)

Proxy cache server (50)

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: INFORMATION; ACCESS; CONTROL; METHOD; GATEWAY; CLIENT; WEB; SITE; THROUGH; CACHE; SERVE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/00

File Segment: EPI

13/5/51 (Item 33 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012542948 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-349054/199930

XRFX Acc No: N99-261086

Billing control method for downloading resources from internet

Patent Assignee: MMS MORE MAGIC SOFTWARE OY (MMSM-N)

Inventor: KALPIO K; NIEMINEN M P; RINKINEN J

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 924630	A1	19990623	EP 98123958	A	19981217	199930 B
FI 9704556	A	19990619	FI 974556	A	19971218	199938
FI 105249	B1	20000630	FI 974556	A	19971218	200038
US 6343323	B1	20020129	US 98213753	A	19981217	200210

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FI 974556 A 19971218

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 924630	A1	E	9	G06F-017/60	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

FI 9704556	A			H04L-000/00	
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FI 105249	B1			H04L-012/16	Previous Publ. patent FI 9704556
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US 6343323	B1			G06F-015/16	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 924630 A1

NOVELTY - The user (1) has access to the World Wide Web via a **proxy** server (2). This intercepts user access **requests** and **sends** header **requests** to accessed sites (3). If the site has contents (4) that are chargeable, the proxy contacts an Internet Service Broker (6). The IP address of the user is provided or a request made for the broker to seek confirmation from the user. The proxy server then retrieves chargeable data from the web site.

USE - Internet access to chargeable content sites.

ADVANTAGE - Allows the user to largely automatically handle billing for access to chargeable sites.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a **block** diagram of the internet **access** system.

User accessing web sites (1)

Proxy **server** intercepting and **verifying** charging needs and payments (2)

Chargeable content site (3,4)

Internet service broker handling authentication and billing (6)
pp; 9 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: BILL; CONTROL; METHOD; RESOURCE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16; G06F-017/60; H04L-000/00; H04L-012/16

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-029/06

File Segment: EPI

13/5/52 (Item 34 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012326556 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-132663/199911

XRPX Acc No: N99-096631

Multimedia telecommunications call centre with computer network carrying addressed multimedia calls - has 2 terminals and multipoint controller for setting up logical call control channel between terminals to permit multimedia call to be made between them

Patent Assignee: BRITISH TELECOM PLC (BRTE)

Inventor: LANG R J; POTTER J M M; WITCHALLS S R

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9904547	A1	19990128	WO 98GB2051	A	19980713	199911 B
AU 9882353	A	19990210	AU 9882353	A	19980713	199925
EP 997030	A1	20000503	EP 98932426	A	19980713	200026
			WO 98GB2051	A	19980713	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 97305250 A 19970715

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9904547 A1 E 25 H04M-003/50

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

EP 997030 A1 E H04M-003/50 Based on patent WO 9904547

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE ES FR GB IE IT LI NL

AU 9882353 A H04M-003/50 Based on patent WO 9904547

Abstract (Basic): WO 9904547 A

NOVELTY - The multimedia telecommunications call centre (10) receives incoming calls via a **gateway** (14) **sending** call **requests** to a multipoint controller (20) controlling call routing to a desired terminal (22 and 23) on a network (30) with the physical call data stream carried directly across the network without controller mediation obviating bottlenecks.

USE - For providing multimedia call handling between terminals.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids bottlenecks in system. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a multimedia call centre. (10) multimedia call centre; (14) gateway; (20) virtual switch; (22) first terminal; (23) second terminal; (30) network.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: TELECOMMUNICATION; CALL; CENTRE; COMPUTER; NETWORK; CARRY;

ADDRESS; CALL; TERMINAL; MULTIPOINT; CONTROL; SET; UP; LOGIC; CALL;
CONTROL; CHANNEL; TERMINAL; PERMIT; CALL; MADE

Derwent Class: W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04M-003/50

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/18; H04L-012/66

File Segment: EPI

13/5/53 (Item 35 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012125959 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-542871/199846

XRPX Acc No: N98-422564

**Method of updating locally secured objects in clients machines of
networked distributed objects - involves starting intermediary process on
first computer which has sufficient permission to perform first
operation on first object**

Patent Assignee: SYMANTEC CORP (SYMA-N)

Inventor: BAHR T S

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9844403	A1	19981008	WO 98US4656	A	19980311	199846 B
US 6029246	A	20000222	US 97829609	A	19970331	200017
EP 1004069	A1	20000531	EP 98910281	A	19980311	200031
			WO 98US4656	A	19980311	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97829609 A 19970331

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9844403 A1 E 60 G06F-001/00

Designated States (National): CA JP

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE

US 6029246 A G06F-012/14

EP 1004069 A1 E G06F-001/00 Based on patent WO 9844403

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

Abstract (Basic): WO 9844403 A

The method involves starting an intermediary process on the first
computer . The intermediary process has sufficient **permission** to
perform the first operation on the first object. The first process
communicates a first **request** to the **intermediary** process to
perform the first operation on the first object. The intermediary
process performs the first operation on the first object in response to
the first request. A second operation is performed on a second object
in the first computer system by a second process which lacks sufficient
permission to perform the second operation on the second object. The
intermediary process has sufficient permission to perform the second
operation on the second object.

Dwg.2/4

Title Terms: METHOD; UPDATE; LOCAL; SECURE; OBJECT; CLIENT; MACHINE;

DISTRIBUTE; OBJECT; START; INTERMEDIARY; PROCESS; FIRST; COMPUTER;

SUFFICIENT; PERMIT; PERFORMANCE; FIRST; OPERATE; FIRST; OBJECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00; G06F-012/14

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-009/00

File Segment: EPI

13/5/54 (Item 36 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011394434 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-372341/199734

XRPX Acc No: N97-309251

Controlling delegation of access rights from clients to untrusted intermediaries using access control programs - presenting ultimate request with access control program from requestor to server, which executes program to prevent program from compromising server security and which executes ultimate request if execution of program is successful

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: NICHOLS D A; TERRY D B; THEIMER M M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5649099	A	19970715	US 9371649	A	19930604	199734 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9371649 A 19930604

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5649099	A	83		

Abstract (Basic): US 5649099 A

ACPs are programs that encode arbitrary specifications of delegated access **rights** . A **client** creates an ACP and associates it with a request to a server, the request being made through one or more intermediaries.

When processing a request received from an intermediary, the server executes the access control program to determine whether or not to grant the request.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In computing system comprising server, client, and **intermediary** , to process ultimate **request delivered** to server as final **request** in chain comprising linked requests, client and all intermediaries each being associated with one linked **request** of chain, **intermediary** that **delivers** ultimate **request** to server being final **intermediary** in chain and being designated as requestor.

Dwg.1C/4C

Title Terms: CONTROL; ACCESS; CLIENT; ACCESS; CONTROL; PROGRAM; PRESENT; ULTIMATE; REQUEST; ACCESS; CONTROL; PROGRAM; SERVE; EXECUTE; PROGRAM; PREVENT; PROGRAM; SERVE; SECURE; EXECUTE; ULTIMATE; REQUEST; EXECUTE; PROGRAM; SUCCESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00

File Segment: EPI

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jun W01

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030612,UT=20030605

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	5367	FORWARD??? (5N) REQUEST? ?
S2	1221666	CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUT- ER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR D- EVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?
S3	71802	S2 (5N) (AUTHENTICAT? OR VERIF? OR VALIDAT? OR AUTHORIZ? OR - AUTHORIS? OR PERMISSION? ? OR PERMIT? OR APPROV? OR RIGHT? ? - OR PRIVILEGE? ? OR CREDENTIAL? ?)
S4	33244	(RESTRICT? OR PREVENT? OR INHIBIT? OR BLOCK??? OR PROHIBIT? OR FORBID? OR BAR? ? OR BARR???) (5N) (ACCESS? OR RETRIEV?)
S5	420	S1 (S) S3
S6	394106	INTERMEDIATE (3N) (CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?) OR INTERMEDIARY OR MEDIARY OR GATEWAY OR HUB OR PROXY OR AGENT
S7	987	S6 (5N) FORWARD? (5N) REQUEST? ?
S8	111	S7 (S) S3
S9	50	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	61	S8 NOT S9
S11	24597	INTERMEDIATE (3N) (CLIENT? ? OR NODE? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER? ? OR WORK() STATION? ? OR WORKSTATION? ? OR SERVER? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR UNIT? ?) OR INTERMEDIARY
S12	275	S11 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (SEND??? OR SENT OR FORWARD??? OR TRA- NSFER? OR CONVEY? OR TRANSMIT? OR TRANSMISSION? OR DELIVER? OR COMMUNICAT? OR PROVID? OR REDIRECT? OR DIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S13	30	S3 (S) S12
S14	1120300	CLIENT OR NODE OR TERMINAL OR PC OR PCS OR COMPUTER OR WOR- K() STATION OR WORKSTATION OR DEVICE OR UNIT
S15	882	S14 (5N) REQUEST? ? (5N) (REDIRECT? OR DELEGAT? OR RELAY?)
S16	105	S3 (S) S15
S17	99	S16 NOT (S8 OR S13)
S18	57	S17 AND IC=G06F
S19	42	S17 NOT S18

9/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00942318

System and method for providing anonymous personalized browsing in a network

System und Verfahren zum anonymen, personalisierten Browsen in einem Netzwerk

Système et méthode de browsage anonyme et personnalisée dans un réseau
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Watts, Christopher Malcolm Kelway, Dr. et al (37391), Lucent Technologies
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 855659 A1 980729 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98300205 980113;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 787557 970122

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 855659 A1

For use with a network having server sites capable of being browsed by users based on identifiers received into the server sites and personal to the users, alternative proxy systems for providing substitute identifiers to the server sites that allow the users to browse the server sites anonymously via the proxy system. A central proxy system includes computer-executable routines that process site-specific substitute identifiers constructed from data specific to the users, that transmits the substitute identifiers to the server sites, that retransmits browsing commands received from the users to the server sites, and that removes portions of the browsing commands that would identify the users to the server sites. The foregoing functionality is performed consistently by the central proxy system during subsequent visits to a given server site as the same site specific substitute identifiers are reused. Consistent use of the site specific substitute identifiers enables the server site to recognize a returning user and, possibly, provide personalized service.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 160

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 980729 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 990317 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
990113

Change: 990414 A1 Designated Contracting States (change)

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9831	1907
SPEC A	(English)	9831	8053
Total word count - document A			9960
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9960

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION server site browsing.

On a subsequent visit to NYT-site 110g, which will require that user site 105a authenticate itself (response to the first get- request forwarded to NYT-site 110g by central proxy system 110a), central proxy system 110a may be suitably operative to automatically recompute

u3 and p3 and reply by sending these values back to NYT-site 110g
(re-sending...

...NYT-site 110g account. To summarize, the protocol, which may be suitably executed without involving user site 105a, includes: (1) a step of NYT-site **server** 110g requesting an **authentication** from central proxy site 110a by failing the first get request; (2) central proxy site 110a recomputing the substitute identifiers (e.g., (alias-user name...

9/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00495581

Method and system of initiating establishment of a session in a computer network.

Verfahren und System der Initialisierung eines Sessions in einem Rechnernetzwerk.

Methode et systeme d'initialisation de session dans un reseau d'ordinateurs.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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MacKinnon, Joseph Lee, 1421 Hillbrow Lane, Raleigh, NC 27615, (US)
Stump, Melinda Pollard, 313 Lochside Drive, Cary, NC 27511, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

de Pena, Alain (15151), Compagnie IBM France Departement de Propriete Intellectuelle, F-06610 La Gaude, (FR)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 478485 A2 920401 (Basic)
EP 478485 A3 971229

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91480128 910829;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 589356 900928

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/16 ; H04L-012/56

ABSTRACT EP 478485 A2

The present invention is an improvement of a LOCATE process used to locate resources in a computer network always requiring that information about a target resource be verified by forwarding a LOCATE request to the node owning the target resource. The present invention improves upon this process by use of selective verification. If predetermined conditions are met, a node in the network may reply to a received LOCATE request by using information about the target resource found in its cache directory. The LOCATE request need not be propagated to the node owning the target resource except for predetermined types of sessions or where past attempts to use selective verification have not been successful. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 120

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 920401 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 921014 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 920817

Change: 930922 A2 Representative (change)

Change: 971203 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification (change)

Search Report: 971229 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Withdrawal: 981230 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 980630
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	878
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5668
Total word count - document A			6546
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6546

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/16 ...

...SPECIFICATION If the target resource is not found by any of the network nodes in the network as a result of the broadcast search, the LOCATE request may be forwarded to the second network through the gateway node in an operation 50. If a network node in the second network that is connected directly to the gateway node has a cache entry for the target resource and determines that verification is not required, that network node generates a LOCATE reply and returns it to the originating network node server in the first network through the gateway node. Otherwise, the LOCATE request...

9/5,K/39 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00766076 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ORDERING GOODS, SERVICES AND CONTENT OVER AN INTERNETWORK USING A VIRTUAL PAYMENT ACCOUNT
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR COMMANDER DES BIENS, DES SERVICES ET DU CONTENU PAR UN RESEAU D'INTERCONNEXION AU MOYEN D'UN COMPTE DE PAIEMENTS VIRTUELS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ECHARGE CORPORATION, Suite 1000, 500 Union Street, Seattle, WA 98101, US,
US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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BIRCH David, 1 Armdale Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 3LP, GB,
BEGG Iain M, 1004 Kelowna Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V5K 4E1, CA

Legal Representative:

PHILIPP Adam L K (agent), Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC, Suite 2800, 1420 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200079452 A2 20001228 (WO 0079452)
Application: WO 2000US16669 20000616 (PCT/WO US0016669)
Priority Application: US 99140039 19990618; US 99370949 19990809; US 2000578395 20000525

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 26752

English Abstract

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de paiements virtuels pour commander des biens, des services et du contenu par un reseau d'interconnexion. Le systeme de paiements virtuels comprend un composant de passerelle commerciale (52) et un composant serveur de traitement de credits (53). Le systeme de paiements virtuels se presente comme un systeme sur et ferme comprenant des vendeurs et des acheteurs enregistres. Un acheteur devient participant enregistre en faisant une demande d'ouverture de compte de paiements virtuels. De maniere similaire, un vendeur devient participant enregistre en faisant une demande d'ouverture de compte de vendeur virtuel. Un acheteur peut instantanement ouvrir un compte en ligne grace au composant de traitement de credits (53) qui fait immediatement une evaluation de la demande de l'acheteur pour une carte de paiements virtuelle et attribue une limite de credit a son compte. Une fois le compte mis en place, un certificat numerique est stocke dans l'ordinateur du participant enregistre. L'acheteur peut alors commander un produit tel que des biens, des services et du contenu chez un vendeur, qui portera ces commandes sur le compte de paiements virtuels. Lorsque le produit est expedie, le vendeur en informe le composant de passerelle commerciale (52) qui, a son tour, informe le serveur de traitement de credits, qui porte le montant du sur le compte de paiements virtuel de l'acheteur. L'acheteur peut regler la somme due en utilisant un compte a paiement anticipe, un compte de credit ou des points bonus acquis grace a l'utilisation de la carte de paiements virtuels. Un acheteur peut creer des comptes auxiliaires.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001228	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination	20010503	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Declaration	20011227	Late publication under Article 17.2a
Republication	20011227	A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... 64 of the buyer computer 50. The logic then proceeds to a decision block 304 where a test is made to determine whether the purchase **request** should be **forwarded** to the commerce **gateway** adapter 76. If the purchase **request** is to purchase products using a virtual payment account, the **request** should be **forwarded** to the commerce **gateway** adapter 76 for processing in accordance with the, virtual payment system of the present invention. In another embodiment, only the request (without the account identification container) is received from the Web browser in block 302, and if it is detennined in decision block 304 that the purchase **request** should be **forwarded** to the commerce **gateway** adapter 76, the account identification is then obtained from the Web browser 64. In either case, if it is determined in decision block 304, that the purchase **request** should be **forwarded** to the commerce **gateway** adapter 76, the logic proceeds to a block 306 where the **request** is **forwarded** to the commerce **gateway** adapter. The commerce **gateway** adapter 76 is shown in more detail in FIGURE 19 and described next. The commerce gateway adapter 76 is a component residing on the seller... logic of FIGURE I 8 then ends in a block 324. 1 0 However if at decision block 304, it is determined that the purchase **request** should not be

Fig. 1 7.
 300
 TART COMMERCE ENGIN
 + 302 75
 RECEIVE REQUEST AND ACCO
 IDENTIFICATION CONTAINER
 FROM WEB BROWSER 316
 304
 EQUEST T PERFORM
 COMMERCE **GATEWAY** No No TRADITIONAL
 AUTHORIZATION
 + r 318
 IP AUTHORIZED
 Yes PRODUCT
 306 +
FORWARD REQUEST TO SEND SETTLEMENT f-320
 COMMERCE **GATEWAY REQUEST** TO
 ADAPTER TRADITIONAL CREDIT
 (Fig) 308 PROVIDER
 + 322
 REC IVE RESPONSE FRO ND RESPONSE TO
 COMMERCE GATEWAY ADAPTER 310 WEB BROWSER
 SHIP AUTHORIZED PRODU
 312...

9/5,K/41 (Item 34 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00740808 **Image available**

RESOURCE LOCATOR

LOCALISATEUR DE RESSOURCES

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200054151 A2 20000914 (WO 0054151)
 Application: WO 2000US6550 20000310 (PCT/WO US0006550)
 Priority Application: US 99267794 19990312

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK

LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/46**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12830

English Abstract

One or more embodiments of the invention comprise a computing environment that offers a level of decentralization wherein application server code resident on a remote application server can be distributed to a local server. The local server becomes a local application server for a client. A request for information by a client is serviced by a request handler on

the local application server. If the information is available on the local application server, the request handler satisfies the request using this information. If the information is not available locally, the request handler can access the remote application server to obtain the requested information. When the information is copied to the local application server, the request handler retains a copy of the information and forwards a copy to the client. Thus, subsequent requests can be satisfied without accessing the remote application server. Where the information cannot be transferred to the local application server, the **request** handler can establish a **proxy** to the remote application server that **forwards** a client **request** to the remote application server and a response from the remote application server to the client. The client communicates with the remote application server via the proxy on the local application server and is unaware of the remote application server. During a login process, the client establishes its identity which can be used for multiple applications and information requests. The local **server** generates a **credential** for the **client** that can be used to **authorize** access to any application **server** and/or service needed by the client.

French Abstract

Un ou plusieurs modes de realisation de l'invention comprennent un environnement informatique qui offre un niveau de decentralisation dans lequel un code serveur d'application loge sur un serveur d'application a distance peut etre distribue a un serveur local. Ce serveur local devient un serveur d'application local pour un client. Une demande d'information d'un client est satisfaite par un pilote de demande sur le serveur d'application local. Si l'information est disponible sur le serveur d'application local, le pilote de demande satisfait la demande en utilisant cette information. Si l'information n'est pas disponible localement, le pilote de demande peut avoir acces au serveur d'application a distance de facon a obtenir l'information demandee. Lorsque l'information est copiee au niveau du serveur d'application local, le pilote de demande garde une copie de l'information et fait suivre une copie au client. Ainsi, des demandes ulterieures peuvent-elles etre satisfaites sans qu'il soit necessaire d'acceder au serveur d'application a distance. Lorsque l'information ne peut pas etre transferee au serveur d'application local, le pilote de demande peut definir un mandataire au niveau d'un serveur d'application a distance qui envoie une demande de client au serveur d'application a distance et une reponse emanant du serveur d'application a distance au client. Le client communique avec le serveur d'application a distance via le mandataire sur le serveur d'application local et le serveur d'application a distance est invisible du point de vue de ce client. Au cours d'un processus d'entree en communication, le client etablit son identite qui peut etre utilisee pour de multiples applications et demandes d'information. Le serveur local genere un passe pour le client qui peut etre utilise pour autoriser l'accès a tous les serveurs d'application et/ou aux services necessaires au client.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20000914	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt	20001228	Late publication of international search report
Examination	20010201	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

English Abstract

...client. Thus, subsequent requests can be satisfied without accessing the remote application server. Where the information cannot be transferred to the local application server, the **request** handler can establish a **proxy** to the remote application server that **forwards** a client **request** to the remote application server and a response from the remote application server to the client. The client communicates with the remote application server via...

...the remote application server. During a login process, the client establishes its identity which can be used for multiple applications and information requests. The local **server** generates a **credential** for the **client** that can be used to **authorize** access to any application **server** and/or service needed by the client.

9/5,K/42 (Item 35 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00535032

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTHENTICATED SECURE ACCESS TO COMPUTER NETWORKS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL PERMETTANT UN ACCES SUR ET AUTHENTIFIE A DES RESEAUX
D'ORDINATEURS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

UHLER Stephen,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9966384 A2 19991223

Application: WO 99US13701 19990616 (PCT/WO US9913701)

Priority Application: US 9898892 19980617

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT

LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT

UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU

TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG

CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12017

English Abstract

Embodiments of the invention comprise a method and apparatus for authenticating secure access to computer networks. Embodiments of the invention control and manage access to a computer intranet from an extranet. Access to the intranet is allowed such that specified packets are permitted to penetrate the intranet's gateway and transmitted to a reverse proxy. The reverse proxy configurations authenticate a user, provide logging (e.g., intranet access), forward user credentials to intranet applications and provide a mapping between external references to intranet resources and their internal references. Mappings can be expressed literally or as a pattern expression.

French Abstract

Dans certains de ses modes de realisation, cette invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant un acces sur et authentifie a des reseaux d'ordinateurs. Parmi ces modes de realisation, certains commandent et gerent l'accès d'un extranet a un intranet. L'accès a l'intranet est autorise pour que des paquets specifiques puissent penetrer la passerelle d'intranet et transmis a une passerelle mandataire de retour. Les configurations mandataires de retour authentifient l'utilisateur, lui permettent de se connecter (par exemple, d'accéder a intranet), acheminent les preuves d'identite vers les applications intranet et realisent une mise en correspondance entre les references externes aux ressources intranet et leurs references internes. Les mises en correspondance peuvent etre exprimees litteralement ou sous forme de motifs.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... or between an intranet application (or user) and an extranet (e.g., the Internet). To access the Internet, for example, an intranet user sends a **request** directed to the Internet to the **proxy** server which **forwards** the **request** unchanged to the Internet.

Neither the firewall nor a **proxy** **server** allow access by an **authorized** user attempting to gain access to the corporation's intranet from outside the intranet. The purpose of the firewall is to prohibit external access. A...Redirector 804B redirects a request to either authenticator 804A or proxy 804C components of web tunnel 800. Authenticator 804A produces material that is used to **authenticate** **client** 802 to **proxy** 804C. **Proxy** 804C performs the function of receiving **requests** for web servers 806 and 808 and **forwarding** **requests** to them.

When redirector 804B receives a URL from client 802, redirector 804B packages the URL inside another URL that identifies either authenticator 15 804A...the generic identification or pattern can be used to determine whether an external reference is translated to its internal reference and vice versa.

If reverse **proxy** 204 determines that a user's **request** is directed to a permitted resource, reverse **proxy** 204 **forwards** the **request** via the intranet to a destination to access the resource. For example, a **request** from a user who is **authorized** to access application **server** 212A is **forwarded** by reverse **proxy** 204 to **proxy** server 210 (via line 234) as plain text. **Proxy** server 210 directs the request to application server 212A, via line 224. Application servers 212A-212C receive a request from proxy server 210 via lines...202 has been authenticated and reverse proxy 204 is aware of the access privileges associated with the user of client 202.

Client 202 transmits a **request** to reverse **proxy** 204. An authenticated user's authorized access **request** is **forwarded** to the intranet resource. For example, a **request** from an **authenticated** user to access application **server** 212A (e.g., an application that is running on application server 212A) is forwarded to application server 212A via proxy server 210 by reverse proxy...request can be processed by the application. Reverse proxy 204 forwards the request and credentials (that includes a userid) to application server 212A via proxy **server** 210.

User Login and Authentication

Reverse proxy 204 interacts with **authentication** **server** 208 to **authenticate** a user and retrieve a user's access privileges. A user's access privileges are used by reverse **proxy** 204 to determine whether a **request** to access an intranet resource is authorized. An authenticated user's authorized access **request** is **forwarded** to the intranet resource, Figure 4 illustrates a login and authentication model according to an embodiment of the invention.

To access the intranet initially, the...the user's request. If the user does not have the authority to access the intranet resource(s), a rejection message can be sent to **client** 202. If the user's **credentials** indicate that the user has authority to access the intranet resource(s), reverse **proxy** 204 **forwards** the **request** to intranet 248 (e.g., **proxy** server 210).

Request Processing Flow

In an embodiment of the invention, reverse **proxy** 204 processes requests received from both authenticated and unauthenticated users. Figure 5 provides a request processing process flow according to an embodiment of the invention...

9/5,K/43 (Item 36 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00515368 **Image available**

AUTOMATICALLY INVOKED INTERMEDIATION PROCESS FOR NETWORK PURCHASES
PROCEDE D'INTERMEDIATION A APPEL AUTOMATIQUE POUR ACHATS PAR RESEAU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CHA! TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES INC,
Inventor(s):

LEITERSDORF Yoav A,
SIXTUS Timothy,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9946720 A1 19990916

Application: WO 99US5368 19990311 (PCT/WO US9905368)

Priority Application: US 9877635 19980311; US 99260874 19990302

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA

UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM

GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 20717

English Abstract

An automatically invoked intermediation process for network purchases by subscribing purchasers (300) from subscribing merchants (302) includes the step of establishing a resource rules database (312) at the network site of each subscribing purchaser which, one aspect of the intermediation process, includes information encoding resource-locator-data identification criteria corresponding to restricted access ports at subscribing merchant sites (302) and access fee information for purchasing content by way of the corresponding port. Upon receipt of a user communication indicating approval, a purchase request message is transmitted to a transaction processing site (304). Upon verification of purchaser site credentials, the target resource is retrieved from the subscribing merchant site using access-restriction override information being encrypted and forwarded to the subscribing purchaser site.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede d'intermediation a appel automatique concu pour permettre a des acheteurs abonnees (300) d'effectuer des achats sur un reseau aupres de commercants abonnees (302). Ce procede consiste a etablir, au niveau du site du reseau de chaque acheteur abonne, une base (312) de donnees de regles regissant les ressources. Pour un aspect du procede, la base contient, d'une part des informations codant des criteres d'identification de donnees de localisation de ressources correspondant a des ports d'acces restreints desservant des sites (302) des commercants abonnees, et d'autre part des informations relatives a la redevance des acces pour l'achat d'un contenu via le port correspondant. A la reception d'une communication utilisateur correspondant a l'approbation, le systeme transmet a un site (304) de traitement des transactions un message de demande d'achat. Apres verification des droits attaches au site de l'acheteur, le systeme extrait du site du commercant abonne la ressource cible. On utilise pour cela des informations permettant de revenir sur les restrictions d'acces, lesquelles informations sont codees, puis envoyees au site de l'acheteur abonne.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... request message is transmitted from the trust server to the proxy content server over the private network interconnecting the trust server and the proxy account **server**. The **verified** -account-identity purchase-request message includes data encoding the version identification number for the intermediation procedure taken from the redirected purchase- **request** message previously **forwarded** to the trust server from the **proxy** content server, a third step identifier code number a3, the resource encryption key generated at the trust server, and the URL for the target resource...

9/5,K/46 (Item 39 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00475548 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GLOBALLY AND SECURELY ACCESSING UNIFIED INFORMATION
IN A COMPUTER NETWORK
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'ACCES GLOBAL ET SUR A DES INFORMATIONS UNIFIEES, DANS
UN RESEAU INFORMATIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

VISTO CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

MENDEZ Daniel J,
RIGGINS Mark D,
WAGLE Prasad,
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NG Mason,
QUINLAN Sean Michael,
YING Christine C,
ZULEEG Christopher R,
COWAN David J,
APTEKAR-STROBER Joanna A,
BAILES R Stanley,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9906900 A2 19990211

Application: WO 98US15155 19980723 (PCT/WO US9815155)

Priority Application: US 97903118 19970730

Designated States: CA CN IL JP SG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 11205

English Abstract

A client (165) stores a first set of workspace data (180), and is coupled via a computer network (120) to a global server (115). The client (165) may be configured to synchronize portions of the first set of workspace data (180) with the global server(115), which stores independently modifiable copies (163) of the portions. The global server (115) may also store workspace data (163) which is not downloaded from the client (165), and thus stores a second set of workspace data (163). The global server (115) may be configured to identify and authenticate a user seeking global server access from a remote terminal (105), and is configured to provide access to the first set (180) or to the second set (163). Further, services (615) may be stored anywhere in the computer network (100). The global server (115) may be configured to provide the user with access to the services (615). The system (100) may further include a synchronization-start module (820) at the client site (165) (which may be protected by a firewall (135)) that initiates interconnection and synchronization with the global server (115) when predetermined criteria have been satisfied.

French Abstract

Selon l'invention, un systeme client conserve un premier ensemble de donnees d'espace de travail, il est couple via un reseau informatique a un serveur global et il peut etre configure pour synchroniser des portions du premier ensemble de donnees d'espace de travail avec le serveur global, lequel conserve de maniere independante des copies modifiables des portions. Le serveur global peut egalement conserver des donnees d'espace de travail qui ne sont pas telechargees a partir du systeme client et donc conserve un second ensemble de donnees d'espace de travail. Le serveur global peut etre configure pour identifier et authentifier un utilisateur cherchant a acceder au serveur global a partir d'un terminal situe a distance, et il est configure pour permettre l'accès au premier ou au second ensemble de donnees. En outre, des services peuvent etre conserves n'importe ou dans le reseau informatique. Le serveur global peut etre configure pour permettre a l'utilisateur l'accès aux services. De surcroit, ce systeme peut comprendre, au niveau du site client (lequel peut etre protege par un pare-feu), un module de synchronisation/demarrage qui declenche l'interconnexion et la synchronisation avec le serveur global lors de la rencontre de criteres determines.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-013/00**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 1050b ends. Otherwise, method 1050b returns to step 1325 to obtain another request. If the global server 115 in step 1330 determines that it is **authorized** to perform the io remote **terminal** 105 user's request, then the global server 115 in step 1340 acts as the proxy for the remote terminal 105 to the service 615. As **proxy**, the global server 115 **forwards** the service **request** to the selected service 615 and **forwards** responses to the requesting applet 359 currently executing on the remote terminal 105. Method 1050b then jumps to step 1345.

FIG. 14 is a flowchart...

9/5,K/49 (Item 42 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00375142 **Image available**

MANAGING TRANSFERS OF INFORMATION IN A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

GESTION DES TRANSFERTS D'INFORMATIONS DANS UN RESEAU DE COMMUNICATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

OPEN MARKET INC,

Inventor(s):

ELLIS John R,

GIFFORD David K,

TREESE Winfield G,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9715885 A1 19970501

Application: WO 96US16441 19961016 (PCT/WO US9616441)

Priority Application: US 95548137 19951025

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-013/00**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10582

English Abstract

The invention features various techniques for managing transfers of information in public packet switched communications networks. In one aspect, the invention provides a system for identifying updated items of network-based information, such as pages, to users (16) in a network (12, 14, 30). Another aspect of the invention features a system for

implementing security protocols. Another aspect of the invention features a system for managing authenticating credentials of a user (16). Another aspect of the invention features a system for inducing advertisers to target advertisements to consumers (16). Another aspect of the invention features a system for extracting data from sources of network-based information in a communications network (12, 14, 30).

French Abstract

L'invention concerne différentes techniques pour gérer les transferts d'information dans un réseau public de communication à commutation par paquets. Selon un aspect, l'invention concerne un système permettant d'identifier, au bénéfice des utilisateurs (16) du réseau (12, 14, 30), des éléments mis à jour d'informations en réseau, comme par exemple des pages. Un autre aspect de l'invention concerne un système de mise en oeuvre de protocoles de sécurité. Un autre aspect de l'invention concerne un système permettant de vérifier l'identité d'un utilisateur (16). Un autre aspect encore de l'invention concerne un système incitant les utilisateurs à cibler leur publicité en fonction des consommateurs (16). Un autre aspect enfin de l'invention concerne un système permettant d'extraire des données de sources d'informations en réseau, dans le réseau de communication (12, 14, 30).

Main International Patent Class: G06F-013/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... request. A proxy server, implemented on a computer, maintains a table of authenticating 35 credentials for each of the plurality of network servers, receives the **request** from the network tool, and **forwards** the **request** to the network server. The proxy server receives a **request** for **authentication** from the one of the network servers, retrieves from the table **authenticating** 5 **credentials** for the network server, transmits the **authenticating credentials** to the network server, receives the item of network-based information from the network server, and forwards the item of network-based information to the network tool, By providing a proxy server that manages a user's **authenticating** credentials automatically on behalf of a user, the invention enables the user to avoid having to assume the responsibility of managing and remembering a large...the service.

The credentials may be a simple user ID and password or a public key and private key pair.

To manage the user's **credentials** automatically, the proxy server stores a table 40 of pairs <S. C>, where S represents the name of a subscription service's server and C represents the corresponding **credentials** for that service. The table is stored on the user's computer and is protected by a single password or smart card. When the user first starts a Web session, proxy server 34 will ask the user to supply that secret.

When browser 36 **requests** a page (or other item of network-based information) from network server 38, proxy server 34 **forwards** the **request** to network server 38. Network server 38 may respond with a "please authenticate" message. At this point, browser 36 would ordinarily display a dialog box...

?

10/5,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01032255

Message and communication system in network
Nachrichten- und Kommunikationssystem in einem Netz
Systeme de messagerie et communication dans un reseau
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 918417 A2 990526 (Basic)
EP 918417 A3 991124

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98308355 981013;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 61915 P 971014; US 138677 980824

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-012/28; H04L-012/66; H04L-029/06;
H04Q-007/22

ABSTRACT EP 918417 A2

A Message and communication system in a coupled data network is disclosed. The coupled data network includes a foreign network and a home network. The foreign network includes a foreign base station with a foreign access hub, the foreign access hub including a first serving inter-working function. The home network includes a first home inter-working function. A first mobile end system is a subscriber to the home network and operates within the foreign network. A first message is transportable between the first mobile end system and a first communications server through the first home inter-working function and through the first serving inter-working function of the foreign access hub in the foreign base station.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 114

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000705 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000511

Application: 990526 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 990922 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990804

Change: 991124 A2 International Patent Classification changed:
19991006

Search Report: 991124 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9921	647
SPEC A	(English)	9921	28677
Total word count - document A			29324
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			29324

...SPECIFICATION advertisement messages sent by a near by foreign agent to discover the identity of the FA and to register. During this phase, the user registration **agent** of the end system selects a FA and issues a registration **request** to it. The FA acting as a **proxy** registration **agent** forwards the registration **request** to its registration server (the registration server in the foreign WSP). The registration server uses User-Name from the user registration **agent** 's **request** to

determine the end system's home network, and **forwards** the registration **request** for **authentication** to a registration **server** in the home network. Upon receiving the registration request relayed by the foreign registration **server**, the home registration **server** **authenticates** the identity of the foreign registration **server** and also **authenticates** the identity of the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server selects an IWF in the home network to create an...

...server in the home network and the identities of the foreign network and the home network to each other. To perform this function, the foreign **agent forwards** the end system's registration **request** using, for example, an IETF Radius protocol to a registration server in its local MSC in a Radius Access-Request packet. Using the end system...

...domain name, the foreign registration server determines the identity of the end system's home network and home registration server, and acting as a Radius **proxy**, encapsulates and **forwards** the **request** to the end system's home registration server. If the foreign registration server cannot determine the identity of the end system's home, it may...

...foreign agent's registration request and the foreign agent rejects the end system's registration request. Upon receiving the Radius Access-Request, the home registration **server** performs the necessary **authentication** of the identities of the foreign network and the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server responds with a Radius Access...

10/5,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01029461

Communications with pier to pier protocol server

Kommunikationen mit gleichrangigem Protokoll Server

Communications avec serveur a protocole a niveau equivalent

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AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917328 A2 990519 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98308346 981013;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 61915 P 971014; US 138681 980824

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06; H04L-012/28;

ABSTRACT EP 917328 A2

A wireless data network which provides communications with a Pier to Pier Protocol server is disclosed. A home network includes a home mobile switching center and a wireless end system, the home mobile switching center including a home registration server and a home inter-working function, the wireless end system including an end registration agent, the end registration agent being coupled to the home registration server. The wireless data network also includes a PPP server, wherein a message is coupleable from the end system through the home inter-working function to the PPP server.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 93

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 990922 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990804

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	613
SPEC A	(English)	9920	27778
Total word count - document A			28391
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			28391

...SPECIFICATION advertisement messages sent by a near by foreign agent to discover the identity of the FA and to register. During this phase, the user registration **agent** of the end system selects a FA and issues a registration **request** to it. The FA acting as a **proxy** registration **agent forwards** the registration **request** to its registration server (the registration server in the foreign WSP). The registration server uses User-Name from the user registration **agent** 's **request** to determine the end system's home network, and **forwards** the registration **request** for **authentication** to a registration **server** in the home network. Upon receiving the registration request relayed by the foreign registration **server** , the home registration **server authenticates** the identity of the foreign registration **server** and also **authenticates** the identity of the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server selects an IWF in the home network to create an...

...server in the home network and the identities of the foreign network and the home network to each other. To perform this function, the foreign **agent forwards** the end system's registration **request** using, for example, an IETF Radius protocol to a registration server in its local MSC in a Radius Access-Request packet. Using the end system...

...domain name, the foreign registration server determines the identity of the end system's home network and home registration server, and acting as a Radius **proxy** , encapsulates and **forwards** the **request** to the end system's home registration server. If the foreign registration server cannot determine the identity of the end system's home, it may...

...foreign agent's registration request and the foreign agent rejects the end system's registration request. Upon receiving the Radius Access-Request, the home registration **server** performs the necessary **authentication** of the identities of the foreign network and the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server responds with a Radius Access...

10/5,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01029458

Optimum routing system

Optimierte Leitweglenkung

Systeme de routage optimise

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
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AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917320 A2 990519 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98308329 981013;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 61915 P 971014; US 138683 980824
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-012/56; H04Q-007/22; H04L-012/46;

ABSTRACT EP 917320 A2

A wireless data network includes a wireless packet switched data network for end users that divides mobility management into local, micro, macro and global connection handover categories and minimizes handoff updates according to the handover category. The network integrates MAC handoff messages with network handoff messages. The network separately directs registration functions to a registration server and direct routing functions to inter-working function units. The network provides an intermediate XTunnel channel between a wireless hub (also called access hub AH) and an inter-working function unit (IWF unit) in a foreign network, and it provides an IXTunnel channel between an inter-working function unit in a foreign network and an inter-working function unit in a home network. The network enhances the layer two tunneling protocol (L2TP) to support a mobile end system, and it performs network layer registration before the start of a PPP communication session.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 145

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	1029
SPEC A	(English)	9920	27152
Total word count - document A			28181
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			28181

...SPECIFICATION advertisement messages sent by a near by foreign agent to discover the identity of the FA and to register. During this phase, the user registration **agent** of the end system selects a FA and issues a registration **request** to it. The FA acting as a **proxy** registration **agent forwards** the registration **request** to its registration server (the registration server in the foreign WSP). The registration server uses User-Name from the user registration **agent's request** to determine the end system's home network, and **forwards** the registration **request** for **authentication** to a registration **server** in the home network. Upon receiving the registration request relayed by the foreign registration **server**, the home registration **server authenticates** the identity of the foreign registration **server** and also **authenticates** the identity of the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server selects an IWF in the home network to create an...

...server in the home network and the identities of the foreign network and the home network to each other. To perform this function, the foreign **agent forwards** the end system's registration **request** using, for example, an IETF Radius protocol to a registration server in its local MSC in a Radius Access-Request packet. Using the end system...

...domain name, the foreign registration server determines the identity of the end system's home network and home registration server, and acting as a Radius **proxy**, encapsulates and **forwards** the **request** to the end system's home registration server. If the foreign registration server cannot determine the identity of the end system's home, it may...

...foreign agent's registration request and the foreign agent rejects the end system's registration request. Upon receiving the Radius Access-Request, the home registration **server** performs the necessary **authentication** of the identifies of the foreign network and the end

system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server responds with a Radius Access...

10/5,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01018061

Inter-working function selection system in a network
System fur das Ubergreifen von Funktionsselektierung in einem Netzwerk
Systeme d'interfonctionnement de selection de fonction dans un reseau de communication

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
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AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 912027 A2 990428 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98308332 981013;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 61915 P 971014; US 138905 980824

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06;

ABSTRACT EP 912027 A2

An inter-working function selection system in a coupled data network is disclosed. The coupled data network includes a foreign network and a home network. The foreign network includes a foreign mobile switching center with a serving registration server. The home network includes a home mobile switching center with a home registration server and a plurality of unassigned home inter-working functions. A first end system is a subscriber to the home network and operates within the foreign network. The first end system includes an end registration agent to form a registration request, the end registration agent sending the registration request through the serving registration server to the home registration server, the home registration server including a module to select an active home inter-working function from the plurality of unassigned home inter-working functions based on the registration request.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 137

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990428 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 991006 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990816

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9917	594
SPEC A	(English)	9917	29157
Total word count - document A			29751
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			29751

...SPECIFICATION advertisement messages sent by a near by foreign agent to discover the identity of the FA and to register. During this phase, the user registration **agent** of the end system selects a FA and issues a registration **request** to it. The FA acting as a **proxy** registration **agent forwards** the registration **request** to its registration server (the registration server in the foreign WSP). The registration server uses User-Name from the user registration **agent's request** to determine the end system's home network, and **forwards** the registration

request for **authentication** to a registration **server** in the home network. Upon receiving the registration request relayed by the foreign registration **server**, the home registration **server** **authenticates** the identity of the foreign registration **server** and also **authenticates** the identity of the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server selects an IWF in the home network to create an...

...server in the home network and the identities of the foreign network and the home network to each other. To perform this function, the foreign **agent forwards** the end system's registration **request** using, for example, an IETF Radius protocol to a registration server in its local MSC in a Radius Access-Request packet. Using the end system...

...domain name, the foreign registration server determines the identity of the end system's home network and home registration server, and acting as a Radius **proxy**, encapsulates and **forwards** the **request** to the end system's home registration server. If the foreign registration server cannot determine the identity of the end system's home, it may...

...foreign agent's registration request and the foreign agent rejects the end system's registration request. Upon receiving the Radius Access-Request, the home registration **server** performs the necessary **authentication** of the identities of the foreign network and the end system. If authentication and registration succeeds, the home registration server responds with a Radius Access...

10/5,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00637288

Locating resources in computer networks having cache server nodes.

Lokalisierung von Mitteln in Rechnernetzen mit Cache Server Knoten.

Localisation de ressources dans des reseaux d'ordinateurs ayant des noeuds serveurs avec antememoires.

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 618708 A2 941005 (Basic)
EP 618708 A3 980624

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94480016 940222;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 35852 930323

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06;

ABSTRACT EP 618708 A2

A computer network in which resources are dynamically located through the use of LOCATE requests includes multiple cache server nodes, network nodes which have an additional obligation to build and maintain large caches of directory entries. Cache server nodes play a key role in the LOCATE process and can prevent redundant network-wide broadcasts of LOCATE requests. Where an origin cache server node receives a request from a served node, the cache server node searches its local directories

first, then forwards the request to alternate cache server nodes if necessary. If the necessary information isn't found locally or in alternate cache server nodes, the LOCATE request is then broadcast to all network nodes in the network. If the broadcast results are negative, the **request is forwarded** to selected **gateway nodes** to **permit** the search to continue in adjacent networks. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 145

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Withdrawal: 010228 A2 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20000901
Application: 941005 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 950315 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
950117
Search Report: 980624 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	1338
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	4902
Total word count - document A			6240
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6240

...ABSTRACT in alternate cache server nodes, the LOCATE request is then broadcast to all network nodes in the network. If the broadcast results are negative, the **request is forwarded** to selected **gateway nodes** to **permit** the search to continue in adjacent networks. (see image in original document)

10/5,K/49 (Item 25 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00755733 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INTEGRATED VOICE GATEWAY WITH INTERFACE TO MOBILE TELEPHONE, IP TELEPHONE AND UN-PBX SYSTEMS

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DESTINES A UNE PASSERELLE VOCALE INTEGREE COMPORTANT UNE INTERFACE AVEC UN TELEPHONE MOBILE, UN TELEPHONE IP ET DES SYSTEMES DE REMPLACEMENT DE PBX

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BARRY Richard B, 305 South Gordon Way, Los Altos, CA 94022, US

Legal Representative:

NUTTLE William E, Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert LLP, Suite 3400,
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200069156 A1 20001116 (WO 0069156)
Application: WO 2000US13247 20000512 (PCT/WO US0013247)
Priority Application: US 99133789 19990512

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04M-007/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 21255

English Abstract

A communication system (100) and a method for operating the same are described to provide seamless, automatic routing of telephone calls over a public switched telephone network (PSTN 160), an internet protocol (IP) network (145), a public-wireless-network (150) and a private-wireless-network (120). In one embodiment, the system (100) comprises a plurality of gateway networks (105) coupled to the PSTN (160), IP network (145) and the public-wireless-network (150). The gateway networks (105) are configured to automatically select over which of the IP network (145), PSTN (160) or the public-wireless-network (150) to route the telephone call. Preferably, the gateway networks (105) are configured to reroute an in-progress telephone call over the IP network (145) over the PSTN (160) if a delay in transmission of data packets, losses in transmission of data packets, or jitter exceeds a specified maximum. More preferably, the gateway networks (105) are configured so that the routing of the telephone call is substantially transparent to the calling party and to the called party.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme de communication (100) et un procede d'exploitation de ce dernier qui sont destines a assurer un routage automatique et sans a-coups des appels telephoniques dans un reseau telephonique public commute (RTPC 160), un reseau protocole Internet (IP 145), un reseau public sans fil (150) et un reseau prive sans fil (120). Dans un mode de realisation, le systeme (100) comprend plusieurs reseaux passerelles (105) couples au RTPC (160), au reseau IP (145) et au reseau public sans fil (150). Les reseaux passerelles (105) sont configures pour selectionner automatiquement le reseau IP (145), RTPC (160) ou le reseau public sans fil (150) a travers lesquels s'effectue le routage de l'appel telephonique. De preference, les reseaux passerelles (105) sont configures pour rerouter un appel telephonique en cours dans le reseau IP (145) a travers le RTPC (160) si un delai ou des pertes dans la transmission de paquets de donnees ou encore la gigue depassent un maximum indique. De preference, les reseaux passerelles (105) sont configures de maniere a ce que le routage de l'appel telephonique soit sensiblement transparent a l'appelant comme a l'appelle.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001116 A1	With international search report.
Publication	20001116 A1	Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.
Examination	20010215	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... station 290B currently associated with the called mobile phone 285B is notified of the call setup request. This request is forwarded to the wireless gatekeeper **server** 295, which may **authenticate** the mobile identification of the caller mobile phone 285A. Assuming the authentication passes, the wireless gatekeeper sever 295 **forwards** the call setup **request** with the caller mobile identification to the **gateway** server software 175. The **gateway** server software 175 checks its database 180 to obtain the user information for the caller, and it also uses the dialed office extension to look...

00754045 **Image available**

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING, COLLECTING, AND USING GEOGRAPHIC
LOCATIONS OF INTERNET USERS**

**SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES PERMETTANT DE DETERMINER, D'OBTENIR ET D'UTILISER LA
LOCALISATION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES UTILISATEURS INTERNET**

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Inventor(s):

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LUTCH Benjamin, 660 Leona Lane, Mountain View, CA 94040, US

Legal Representative:

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Atlanta, GA 30309-4530, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200067450 A1 20001109 (WO 0067450)
Application: WO 2000US11803 20000502 (PCT/WO US0011803)
Priority Application: US 99132147 19990503; US 99133939 19990513; US
2000541451 20000331

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/12

International Patent Class: H04L-029/06; H04L-012/24

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 13627

English Abstract

A method of determining a geographic location of an Internet user involves determining if the host is on-line, determining ownership of the host name, and then determining the route taken in delivering packets to the user. Based on the detected route, the method proceeds with determining the geographic route based on the host locations and then assigning a confidence level to the assigned location. A system collects the geographic information and allows web sites or other entities to request the geographic location of their visitors. The database of geographic locations may be stored in a central location or, alternatively, may be at least partially located at the web site. With this information, web sites can target content, advertising, or route traffic depending upon the geographic locations of their visitors. Through web site requests for geographic information, a central database tracks an Internet user's traffic on the Internet whereby a profile can be generated. In addition to this profile, the central database can store visitor's preferences as to what content should be delivered to an IP address, the available interface, and the network speed associated with that IP address.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede permettant de determiner la localisation geographique d'un utilisateur Internet. Ce procede consiste a determiner si l'hote est connecte, a identifier le proprietaire du nom d'hote puis a determiner la trajectoire suivie par les paquets envoyes a l'utilisateur. En fonction de la trajectoire detectee, ce procede determine ensuite la trajectoire geographique a partir des positions de l'hote puis attribue un niveau de confiance a la position determinee. Un systeme collecte cette information geographique et permet aux sites Web ou a d'autres

entites de demander la position geographique de leurs visiteurs. La base de donnees des positions geographiques peut etre memorisee dans un emplacement central ou peut etre au moins partiellement placee dans le site Web. Grace a cette information, les sites Web sont en mesure de cibler, le contenu, la publicite ou le trafic en fonction des positions geographiques de leurs visiteurs. Une base de donnees centrale utilise les demandes de sites Web relatives a une information geographique pour detecter le trafic de donnees genere par un utilisateur dans Internet et definir un profil en consequence. En plus de ce profil, la base de donnees centrale peut memoriser les preferences du visiteur en ce qui concerne le contenu a fourni a une adresse IP, l'interface disponible et la vitesse de reseau associee a cette adresse IP.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001109 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001109 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010222 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... DETERMINATION @@)

SYSTEM

7

C)

@-i

ul 36

PROXY

SERVER

A L

I F

5

HUM

J000009 @ FIGURE 10

USER INITIATES

REQUEST 150

I F 153

PROXY REQUESTS

URL FROM SERVER

I F 154

WEB DETERMINES

REQUEST IS FROM

PROXY

1 155

WEB SERVER

SELECTS TAGGED

PAGE

1 156

PROXY FORWARDS

PAGE TO USER

I F 157

USER CONNECTS

DIRECTLY WITH WEB

SERVER

1 158

USER SENDS ID TAG

TO WEB SERVER

I F

WEB SERVER...

...94B 84C AUTHORIZATION DATABASE

GLOBAL GEOGRAPHIC

NETWORK SPEED DATABASI

94C STRUCTURE DATABASE

84E PROFILE DATABASE

MAC ADDRESS
OWNERSHIP DATABASE
INTERFACE DATABASE
84

----- j -----
90
PROFILE SERVER
RECEIVES REQUEST
163
ESTOR NO
AUTHORIZED ?
ES
164
PROVIDE YES
INFORMATION NOW
165 0
166
INFORMATION
UNKNOWN
167

10/5,K/51 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00738322 **Image available**
VIRTUAL HOME AGENT SERVICE USING SOFTWARE-REPLICATED HOME AGENTS
SERVICE DE TELEAGENTS VIRTUELS UTILISANT DES TELEAGENTS A LOGICIELS
DUPLIQUES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200051309 A1 20000831 (WO 0051309)
Application: WO 2000US3361 20000208 (PCT/WO US0003361)
Priority Application: US 99248617 19990225

Designated States: CA DE GB JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6225

English Abstract

Multiple home agents for a home agent service provider network are implemented in a single computing platform in software as multiple virtual home agents. Each home agent is assigned or dedicated to a single virtual private network. Any number of home agents can be realized in the computing platform by multiple instantiations of a home agent program or code, and by providing unique IP addresses for each instantiation. Each home agent runs independently, and is independently configured and managed by the subscriber of the virtual private network service, freeing the service provider of having to manage and supervise low level processing tasks and customization features that the subscribers may

want. In a representative embodiment, the computing platform comprises a router having a general purpose-computing platform.

French Abstract

Une unique plate-forme informatique regroupe plusieurs teleagents constituant un systeme logiciel de plusieurs multiagents virtuels. Chacun des teleagents est responsable d'un seul reseau virtuel prive. La plate-forme peut accueillir un nombre quelconque de teleagents par plusieurs instantiations de programmes ou de codes de teleagents ou en donnant des adresses IP uniques a chaque instantiations. Chaque teleagent, qui fonctionne independamment, est configure et gere independamment par l'abonne du service du reseau virtuel prive, ce qui libere le prestataire de services de la gestion et de la supervision des taches de traitement de niveau inferieur et de des operations de personnalisation desirees par l'abonne. Dans une version representative, la plate-forme informatique comporte un routeur muni d'une plate-forme de calcul d'utilite generale.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000831 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20000831 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... program could be running at one time, each one serving a different virtual private network.

Referring now to Figure 2, the use of the AAA **server** 28 in performing registration request **authentication** functions for a plurality of mobile nodes will be described. For a mobile node to communicate with its peer in the mobile IP protocol, it...

...the home agent for the mobile device. To determine whether the mobile node should be registered or not, the home agent needs to perform an **authentication** function for the mobile **node**. This is to insure that only current subscribers are allowed IP network access, and to deny such access where the mobile node has not paid...

...serial number type of information uniquely identifying the device) is forwarded to the AAA server. The AAA server determines from this number whether the mobile **node** that is seeking registration is **authorized** or not. The AAA in turn sends a reply indicating the status of the registration request authentication back to the home agent 62 (that is, back to the particular instantiation of the home agent program that sent the **authentication** request to the AAA **server**). The home **agent** then sends back a reply to the registration **request** message back to the foreign **agent**, which in turn **forwards** it to the mobile node. If the registration **request** is denied, an error code may be included in the reply. Further details on this process are described in the patent application of Richard J...

Claim

... of handing a registration request from a mobile communications device, comprising the steps of providing a master home agent in a communications chassis, said master home **agent** comprising a plurality of software-replicated home agents; receiving a registration **request** from said mobile communications device at said communications chassis and **forwarding** said registration **request** to one of a plurality of software-replicated home agents in said communications chassis in accordance with an address in said registration request; generating a...

...message in said one of said plurality

of software replicated home agents;
transmitting said registration request authentication message from said communications chassis to an accounting, authentication, and authorization (AAA) server; receiving a reply to said registration authentication message from said AAA server at said one of said plurality of software-replicated home agents; and forwarding a reply to said registration request message from said communications chassis to...

10/5,K/53 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00561848 **Image available**

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING DEVICES ON A NETWORK
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR ACCEDER AUX DISPOSITIFS D'UN RESEAU**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

UHLER Stephen,
DIGIORGIO Rinaldo,
BENDER Michael,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200025221 A2 20000504 (WO 0025221)

Application: WO 99US24597 19991021 (PCT/WO US9924597)

Priority Application: US 98177876 19981023

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG

UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ

TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI

CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/28

International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7152

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for accessing devices on a network. A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is utilized on the internet to specify the application protocol (e.g., http), the domain name (e.g., www.sun.com), and file location (e.g., /users/hcn/index.html). One or more embodiments of the invention provide for accessing devices on a network and the internet by utilizing the URL and HTTP. By specifying the desired device action in the URL, it is unnecessary to create a plug-in or modify the browser for the resource. Each device or resource is connected to the network and is configured with a small amount of computer code that identifies the relevant commands that may be used to control the device. Additionally, the resource is configured to operate upon receiving the specified commands in the URL address that identifies the resource.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un appareil permettant d'accéder aux dispositifs d'un reseau. Un URL (Localisateur de ressources universel) est utilise sur Internet pour determiner le protocole d'application (tel que http), le nom du domaine (tel que www.sun.com) et l'emplacement du fichier (tel que utilisateurs/hcm/index.html). Une ou plusieurs realisations de cette invention permettent d'accéder aux dispositifs d'un reseau et a Internet en utilisant l'URL et HTTP. En determinant l'action du dispositif desire dans l'URL, il n'est pas necessaire de creer une fonctionnalite ou de modifier le navigateur de la ressource. Chaque dispositif ou ressource est relie au reseau et est configure avec une faible quantite de codes informatiques qui identifient les commandes appropriees qui peuvent etre utilisees pour commander le dispositif. De

plus, la ressource est configuree de facon a fonctionner lors de la reception des commandes specifiques dans l'adresse URL qui identifie la ressource.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... more embodiments of the invention. Client 200 communicates with an internet service provider (e.g., by requesting a web page or device operation), or a **proxy 202**. **Proxy 202 forwards client 200's request** to a web server such as web server 1 204 or web server N 208. Alternatively, proxy 202 may communicate with an **authentication server 206**. **Authentication server 206 verifies or authenticates the identity and authorization of client 200**. For example, **authentication server 206** may decrypt **client 200's request** or may request client 200 submit a username and password which is then verified by cross checking the submitted information or by...to encrypt and decrypt data). At step 402, a proxy intercepts the request. At step 404 the proxy determines if the cookie transmitted by the **client** is a valid **authentication cookie** (cookies are small pieces of information that can later be read back from a browser; when a web site is accessed, a cookie is...

...cookies at a later date). Thus, the cookie transmitted by the client and is compared to a list of valid cookies to determine if the **client** has the proper **authentication**, for example. If the cookie is valid, the **proxy forwards the request**. If there is no cookie, the **proxy** generates a random number and a cookie (the cookie and random number could be the same) at step 406. Additionally, the proxy remembers the current...

10/5,K/54 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00548459 **Image available**
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENABLING SECURE ACCESS TO SERVICES IN A COMPUTER NETWORK
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE PERMETTANT L'ACCES SECURISE A DES SERVICES DANS UN RESEAU INFORMATIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
VISTO CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
RIGGINS Mark D,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200011832 A1 20000302 (WO 0011832)
Application: WO 98US17410 19980821 (PCT/WO US9817410)
Priority Application: WO 98US17410 19980821
Designated States: CA CN IL JP SG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: H04L-009/00
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 7407

English Abstract

A global server (106) includes a communications engine for establishing a communications link with a client (114a); security means coupled to the communications engine for determining client privileges; a servlet host engine coupled to the security means for providing to the client (114a), based on the client privileges, an applet which enables I/O with a secured service (110a); and a key safe for storing a key which enables access to the secured service (110a). The global server may be coupled to multiple sites, wherein each site provides multiple services. Each site may be protected by a firewall (116). Accordingly, the global server

stores the keys for enabling communication via the firewalls (116) with the services (110a).

French Abstract

Un serveur global (106) comprend un moteur de communications permettant d'établir une liaison de communications avec un client (114a), des moyens de sécurisation accouplés au moteur de communications, chargés d'évaluer les privilèges des clients, un moteur hôte mini-serveur accouplé aux moyens de sécurisation pour fournir au client (114a), sur la base des privilèges accordés au client, une mini-application autorisant I/O avec un service sécurisé, et une sécurité de clé pour la mémorisation d'une clé autorisant l'accès au service sécurisé. Le serveur global peut être couplé à des sites multiples, chaque site fournissant des services multiples. Chaque site peut être protégé par un coupe-feu (116). En conséquence, le serveur global mémorise les clés pour autoriser la communication, via les coupe-feu (116), avec les services (110a).

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... Otherwise, method 540b returns to step 860 to obtain another request. If the servlet host engine 386 in step 865 determines that it is **authorized** to perform the **client** 114 user's request, then the servlet host engine 386, possibly using servlets.398, acts as the proxy for the client 114 to the service engine 490. As **proxy**, the servlet host engine 386 **forwards** the service **request** to the service 110a- I 10d for the applet 288 and **forwards** responses to the requesting applet 288 currently executing on the client 114. Method 540b then returns to step 870.

FIG. 8C is a flowchart illustrating...

10/5,K/57 (Item 33 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00436088 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESS CONTROL IN A DISTRIBUTED MULTISERVER NETWORK ENVIRONMENT

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE COMMANDE D'ACCES DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE RESEAUX A SERVEURS MULTIPLES REPARTIS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

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LIM Swee B,

TSIRIGOTIS Panagiotis,

GOEDMAN Robert,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9826552 A1 19980618

Application: WO 97US22116 19971206 (PCT/WO US9722116)

Priority Application: US 96762393 19961209

Designated States: JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 4879

English Abstract

The present invention includes a method and apparatus for providing access control to services within a computer network. More specifically, the present invention includes a services management system, or SMS. The SMS manages network connections between a series of client systems and a

router. An access network control server (ANCS) manages the configuration of the router. For each network user, the SMS maintains a profile of filtering rules. When the user accesses the network, the SMS downloads the user's filtering profiles to the ANCS. The ANCS then uses the downloaded filtering profiles to reconfigure the router. The router then uses the filtering rules to selectively forward IP packets originating from the user's host system and directed at the network services.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un appareil permettant la commande d'accès a des services dans un reseau informatique. L'invention porte, plus specifiquement, sur un systeme de gestion de services ou SMS. Le SMS gere les connexions de reseaux entre une serie de systemes clients et un routeur. Un serveur de commande de reseau d'accès (ANCS) gere la configuration du routeur. Pour chaque utilisateur de reseau, le SMS conserve un profil des regles de filtrage. lorsque l'utilisateur accede au reseau, le SMS telecharge les profils de filtrage de l'utilisateur en direction de l'ANCS. L'ANCS utilise ensuite les profils de filtrage telecharges pour reconfigurer le routeur. Le routeur utilise ensuite les regles de filtrage pour envoyer selectivement des paquets IP provenant du systeme central de l'utilisateur et dirigees vers les services du reseau.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... as middlemen between network users and applications requiring access control. When a user sends a request to an application, the request goes first to the **proxy server**. The **proxy server** then **authenticates** the user's **request** and either **forwards** the **request** to the application or discards the **request**. Access control using **proxy** servers is an effective method that reduces the changes that must be made to the applications requiring access control. As a result, the use of...

?

13/5,K/25 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00755696 **Image available**

A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING A COMPUTER USING A BROWSER
APPAREIL ET PROCEDE POUR ACCEDER A UN ORDINATEUR EN UTILISANT UN NAVIGATEUR
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200069115 A1 20001116 (WO 0069115)

Application: WO 2000US11030 20000424 (PCT/WO US0011030)

Priority Application: US 99305831 19990505

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK

SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-009/32

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10010

English Abstract

A method and apparatus of using an arbitrary browser and an intermediary server (201) to gain access to a computer over a network. A network connection is created between the browser and the computer by using the intermediary server (201). The intermediary server (201) receives a request from the browser, and in response thereto, causes the computer to obtain network connectivity. The intermediate server (201) redirects the browser (203) on a network server on the computer.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un appareil et un procede utilisant un navigateur arbitraire et un serveur intermediaire (201) dans le but d'obtenir l'accès a un ordinateur, a travers un reseau. On creee une connexion reseau entre le navigateur et l'ordinateur en utilisant un serveur intermediaire (201). Celui-ci recoit une demande de la part du navigateur et, en reponse a cette demande, fait obtenir a l'ordinateur une connexion reseau. Le serveur intermediaire (201) redirige alors le navigateur (203) sur un serveur de reseau sur l'ordinateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001116 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001116 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010308 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... able to contact the home portal computer system over the public service telephone network (PSTN).

Referring to Figure 3, the activation protocol begins with the **intermediary** server **sending** a **request** to the home portal computer system to **communicate** with the **intermediary** server (processing block 301). In one embodiment, the **request** enumerates the current and pending key IDs and supported protocols and versions the home portal computer system may select for use in communicating with the ...

...NONCEI is a random number greater than or equal to 64 bits (e.g., 128 bits). The NONCEI will be used by the home portal **computer** system to **authenticate** the reply. The information passed to the home portal computer system is sent in clear text.

The intermediary server may contact the home portal computer...

13/5,K/27 (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00576594

A UNIFIED ROUTING SCHEME FOR AD-HOC INTERNETWORKING
PLAN D'ACHEMINEMENT UNIFIE POUR L'INTERCONNEXION DE RESEAUX AD HOC

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NOKIA WIRELESS ROUTERS INC,

Inventor(s):

BEYER David A,

GARCIA-LUNA-ACEVES Joaquin,

FRIVOLD Thane J,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200039967 A2 20000706 (WO 0039967)

Application: WO 99US21236 19990922 (PCT/WO US9921236)

Priority Application: US 98221228 19981223

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY
KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/56

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 15879

English Abstract

Routing table update messages that include both network-level and link-level addresses of nodes of a computer network are exchanged among the nodes of the computer network. Further, a routing table maintained by a first one of the nodes of the computer network may be updated in response to receiving one or more of the update messages. The routing table is preferably updated by selecting a next node to a destination node of the computer network only if every intermediate node in a path from the next node to the destination node satisfies a set of nodal conditions required by the first node for its path to the destination node and the next node offers the shortest distance to the destination node and to every intermediate node along the path from the next node to the destination node. The shortest distance to the destination node may be determined according to one or more link-state and/or node-state metrics regarding communication links and nodes along the path to the destination node. Also, the nodal characteristics of the nodes of the computer system may be exchanged between neighbor nodes, prior to updating the routing table. Preferred paths to one more destination nodes may be computed according to these nodal characteristics, for example

using a Dijkstra shortest-path algorithm.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des messages de mise a jour d'un tableau d'acheminement contenant des adresses de noeud d'un reseau d'ordinateurs a la fois au niveau du reseau et au niveau du lien, ces messages etant echanges parmi les noeuds du reseau. L'invention concerne egalement un tableau d'acheminement maintenu par un des noeuds du reseau qui peut etre mis a jour apres reception d'un ou plusieurs messages de mise a jour. Ce tableau d'acheminement est mis a jour, de preference, par la selection d'un noeud suivant un noeud destinataire du reseau d'ordinateurs uniquement si chacun des noeuds intermediaires dans un trajet allant du noeud suivant au noeud destinataire repond a un ensemble de conditions nodales requises par le premier noeud pour son trajet vers le noeud destinataire et si le noeud suivant offre la distance la plus courte vers le noeud destinataire et vers chacun des noeuds intermediaires le long du trajet allant du noeud suivant au noeud destinataire. La distance la plus courte a parcourir jusqu'a atteindre le noeud destinataire peut etre determinee selon des parametres d'etat de lien et/ou d'etat de noeud selon les liaisons de communication et les noeuds le long du trajet vers le noeud destinataire. On peut egalement echanger les caracteristiques nodales des noeuds du systeme informatique entre les noeuds voisins, avant de mettre a jour le tableau d'acheminement. Des trajets privilegies a un ou plusieurs noeuds destinataires peuvent etre calcules en fonction de ces caracteristiques nodales, notamment grace a un algorithme du plus court trajet appele Dijkstra.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... paths to known destinations. For some embodiments, the shortest (or preferred) path calculations may be made on the basis of link-cost metrics and/or **node**-cost metrics. Further, AIR **permits** an IR to act as the proxy destination node for all the hosts attached to the IR, or to act as an **intermediary** between **senders** and receivers of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) **requests**. These address-mapping services allow the hosts attached to the IRs to perceive the ad-hoc internet as a single broadcast LAN. Also, AIR updates...

13/5,K/28 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00555943 **Image available**

EXTENDING NETWORK SERVICES USING MOBILE AGENTS

EXTENSION DE SERVICES DE RESEAU UTILISANT DES AGENTS MOBILES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INFOLIBRIA INC,

Inventor(s):

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LEWIS Kevin T,

MIRDAD Sulaiman A,

YATES David J,

YATES Ian C,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200019316 A1 20000406 (WO 0019316)

Application: WO 99US22407 19990927 (PCT/WO US9922407)

Priority Application: US 98102121 19980928; US 99404776 19990924

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY
KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 9734

English Abstract

A technique fulfills service requests in a system of computers that communicate as nodes within a network. The technique involves sending, in response to an initial service request that requests a service provided by a primary server node, a mobile agent from the primary server node to an intermediate node. The mobile agent indicates to the intermediate node that a secondary server node is capable of providing the service. The technique further involves intercepting, at the intermediate node, a subsequent service request sent from a client node to the primary server node, the subsequent service request requesting the service, and sending an instruction from the intermediate node to the secondary server node. The instruction instructs the secondary server node to provide the service. The technique further includes providing, in response to the instruction, the service from the secondary server node to the client node.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une technique répondant à des demandes de service dans un système d'ordinateurs qui communiquent en tant que nœuds d'un réseau. La technique comporte l'étape consistant à envoyer, en réponse à une demande de service initiale pour un service fourni par un nœud de serveur primaire, un agent mobile à partir du nœud de serveur primaire vers un nœud intermédiaire. L'agent mobile indique au nœud intermédiaire qu'un nœud de serveur secondaire est capable de fournir le service. La technique comporte en outre les étapes consistant à intercepter, au nœud intermédiaire, une demande de service ultérieure provenant d'un nœud de client et destinée au nœud de serveur primaire, la demande de service ultérieure demandant le service ; et envoyer une instruction à partir du nœud intermédiaire vers le nœud de serveur secondaire. L'instruction commande la fourniture du service par le nœud de serveur secondaire. La technique comporte en outre l'étape consistant à fournir le service, en réponse à l'instruction, à partir du nœud de serveur secondaire au nœud de client.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims
Claim

... of server nodes and
authorization tokens, and wherein the method
further comprises the step of:
querying the server nodes on the list
according to the **authorization** tokens.

7 A primary **server node** for responding to service request, comprising:
a memory that stores a program;
an interface circuit; and
a controller coupled to the memory and the interface circuit, the controller, when executing the program, being capable of:
receiving, through the interface circuit, -an initial service request sent from a **client node** to the primary **server node** through an **intermediate node**, the service request identifying a service provided by the primary server node, and
sending, through the interface circuit, a service response to the client node through the intermediate node, the service response...

00453939 **Image available**

NETWORK DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM FOR UPDATING LOCALLY SECURED OBJECTS IN CLIENT MACHINES

SYSTEME DE RESEAU DISTRIBUE PERMETTANT DE METTRE A JOUR LOCALEMENT DES OBJETS PROTEGES DANS DES MACHINES CLIENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SYMANTEC CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

BAHR Terry S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9844403 A1 19981008

Application: WO 98US4656 19980311 (PCT/WO US9804656)

Priority Application: US 97829609 19970331

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 10218

English Abstract

Technique for allowing real time centralized administration of protected objects on client computer systems. When a user logs on to a centrally administered clients machine on a computer network, an intermediary object modification process starts in the background with administrator account permissions. Thereafter, whenever the administrative agent on the client computer system unsuccessfully attempts to perform an operation on a protected object for which the logon user lacks sufficient permission to perform (218, 220), the agent passes a request (226, 312) to the intermediary process to perform the operation. The intermediary process is able to perform the desired operation because it has sufficient permission to do so even if the administrative agent does not.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne une technique permettant l'administration centralisee, en temps reel, d'objets proteges, sur des systemes informatiques de clients. Lorsqu'un utilisateur execute la procedure d'entree en communication dans une machine client, administree centralement, un processus intermediaire de modification d'objet demarre, en arriere-plan, avec des autorisations de compte administrateur. Par la suite, lorsque l'agent administratif essaie en vain d'executer une operation sur un objet protege, sur le systeme informatique d'un client, pour lequel l'utilisateur connecte n'a pas d'autorisation suffisante pour executer (218, 220) l'operation, l'agent transmet une requete (226, 312) au processus intermediaire de facon a executer l'operation. Le processus intermediaire peut executer l'operation desiree car il dispose d'une autorisation suffisante pour ce faire, meme si l'agent administratif ne peut le faire.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... process which lacks sufficient permission to perform said first operation on said first object, comprising the steps of:

starting an intermediary process on said first

computer , said intermediary process having sufficient

permission to perform said first operation on said first object;

said first process **communicating** a first **request** to said **intermediary** process to perform said first operation on said first object; and

said intermediary process performing said first

operation on said first object in response to...a first computer system running a WindowsNTe operating system, by an agent

process of an administration computer system, said agent process running on said first **computer** system and lacking sufficient **permission** to perform said first operation on said WindowsNV' registry, comprising the steps of:
 starting an intermediary service on said first **computer**, said intermediary process having sufficient **permission** to perform said first operation on said registry;
 said agent process receiving a command from said administration computer system which includes performing said first operation on said registry;
 said agent process, in response to said command, **communicating** a **request** to said **intermediary** service to perform said first operation on said registry; and
 said intermediary service performing said first operation on said registry in response to said request...

...8

process which lacks sufficient permission to perform said first operation on said first object, comprising:
 means for starting an intermediary process on said first **computer**, said intermediary process having sufficient **permission** to perform said first operation on said first object;
 means in said first process for **communicating** a first **request** to said **intermediary** process to perform said first operation on said first object; and
 means in said intermediary process for performing said first operation on said first object...a first computer system running a WindowsNTE operating system, by an agent process of an administration computer system, said agent process running on said first **computer** system and lacking sufficient **permission** to perform said first operation on said WindowsNTE registry, comprising:
 means for starting an intermediary service on said first **computer**, said intermediary process having sufficient **permission** to perform said first operation on said registry;
 means in said agent process for receiving a command from said administration computer system which includes performing said first operation on said registry;
 means in said agent process for, in response to said command, **communicating** a **request** to said **intermediary** service to perform said first operation on said registry; and
 means in said intermediary service performing said first operation on said registry in...

19/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00889309

Access control system and method
Zugriffssteuerungssystem und -verfahren
Systeme et methode de controle d'accès
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 813327 A2 971217 (Basic)
EP 813327 A3 010509

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97304133 970612;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96154118 960614

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-029/06

ABSTRACT EP 813327 A2

When a server receives a service request from a client, identifiers of
a terminal and of a user are acquired from the service request and
authority with respect to the service request is uniquely decided from
the terminal and user identifiers acquired. It is then determined, using
the authority decided, whether or not to accept the service request.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 59

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 010509 A3 Separate publication of the search report

Application: 971217 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Change: 020313 A2 Designated contracting states changed 20020123

Examination: 011121 A2 Date of request for examination: 20010924

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9712W2	926
SPEC A	(English)	9712W2	4648
Total word count - document A			5574
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5574

...SPECIFICATION distributed system of the kind set forth above.

The flowchart has a first step S401, at which a user identifier is
acquired from a service request. Since a relay server and a client
are operating one and the same terminal, the processing for acquiring the
user identifier is capable of being executed securely and efficiently
without using an authentication server or the like.

Next, in a case where various settings relating to a series of services
have been provided by a server, authority is decided...

19/5,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00857329

CALL ROUTING IN AN ATM SWITCHING NETWORK
RUF-LEITWEGLENKUNG IN EINEM ATM-VERMITTLUNGSNETZ
ACHEMINEMENT D'APPELS DANS UN RESEAU COMMUTE MTA
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

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YAN, James, 7 Scova Crescent, Nepean, Ontario K2J 1K2, (CA)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Anderson, Angela et al (78507), Nortel Networks IP Law Group, Harlow
Laboratories, London Road, Harlow, Essex CM17 9NA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 858704 A1 980819 (Basic)
EP 858704 B1 021218
WO 97016907 970509

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96933289 961016; WO 96CA688 961016

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 551018 951031

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-012/56

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 660569 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 16, no. 5, May 1988, pages
367-382, XP000051446 GARCIA-LUNA-ACEVES J J: "A MINIMUM-HOP ROUTING
ALGORITHM BASED ON DISTRIBUTED INFORMATION";

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Assignee: 000927 A1 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Nortel
Networks Limited (3029040) World Trade Center
of Montreal, 380 St. Antoine Street West, 8th
floor Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3Y4 CA
Application: 970820 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))
Change: 030416 B1 Legal representative(s) changed 20030227
Change: 020109 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20011120
Examination: 010131 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20001213
Grant: 021218 B1 Granted patent
Application: 980819 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 980819 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
980602

*Assignee: 990714 A1 Applicant (name, address) (change)

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200251	1270
CLAIMS B	(German)	200251	1248
CLAIMS B	(French)	200251	1416
SPEC B	(English)	200251	5098
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9032
Total word count - documents A + B			9032

...SPECIFICATION the state of link DE (by subtracting the equivalent
bit-rate of the connection from the currently available capacity). When
the call is released later, **node** A updates the available capacity of
link AD and **requests node** D to update the available capacity of link
DE.

Decision Delegation

Consider a **request** for a connection of a given EBR (equivalent bit
rate) (omega) from node A to node E. In Figure 8, node A has only one
available link to **node** C. **Node** A can then **authorize node** C to
accept or reject the request. The decision would be based on the
available capacity of link CE. When there are two paths to destination,
the originating **node** would **authorize** the **node** at the end of the
link of larger available capacity to make the decision conditional on a
given threshold 410. In Figure 9, messages are...

...A to node E as described above. However, since link AC has a higher
available capacity in comparison with link AD (60 units vs. 40 **units**),

node C would be authorized to handle the AE connection request, if the CE available capacity exceeds 40 units. The delegation may reduce the call set-up delay and messages...

19/5,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00732061

Mobile telephone storing the node number of the resident switching node
Mobiles Telefon mit Speicherung der Heimatvermittlungsknotennummer
Telephone mobile avec memorisation du numero de noeud de commutation nominal

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 690649 A2 960103 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95304308 950620;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 269456 940630

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-007/38; H04Q-007/32; H04Q-007/22;

ABSTRACT EP 690649 A2

Preprogramming into a mobile telephone a node number identifying the resident switching node for use in a mobile telecommunication system having distributed switching nodes. The telecommunication switching system has a telephone dialing plan and a switching node hierarchy. When a mobile telephone registers on a new switching node, the resident switching node number stored in the mobile telephone is utilized to rapidly route a request for authentication information to the resident switching node by routing through the switching node hierarchy.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 93

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960103 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Withdrawal: 990120 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was withdrawn: 981123

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	351
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	10806
Total word count - document A			11157
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11157

...SPECIFICATION responsive to the call to access entry 512 of table 501 of FIG. 9 and determines that PCS telephone 168 is currently registered on switching node 110. The mobility management application then requests that the call be redirected to switching node 110. The transport layer of switching node 108 is responsive to this request to access the level 4 routing table 504 of FIG. 5 and to redirect the call to switching node 110 using link 163. Entry 515 was added to table 504, when switching node 110 requested the authentication information. When the call is received at switching node 110, the session layer is responsive to the directory telephone number to access entry 901 of...

19/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00732056

An authentication hierarchical structure of switching nodes for storage of authentication information

Eine für Authentifizierungszwecke hierarchische Struktur von Vermittlungsknoten zur Speicherung von Authentifizierungsdaten
Structure hiérarchique de noeuds de communication pour les besoins d'authentification avec stockage des données d'authentification

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 690647 A2 960103 (Basic)

EP 690647 A3 991020

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95304302 950620;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 268902 940630

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; ES; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-007/38; H04Q-007/22; H04Q-003/00

ABSTRACT EP 690647 A2

Arranging switching nodes of a distributed telecommunication system into authentication hierarchical structures with respect to authentication information. If the authentication information is stored on a switching node within the authentication hierarchical structure, all switching nodes in that authentication hierarchical structure can access the authentication information. An authentication hierarchical structure allows any switching node that is part of the authentication hierarchical structure to obtain the authentication information from another switching node within the authentication hierarchical structure if another switching node has the authentication information. Only one switching node is required to retain the authentication information within a given authentication hierarchical structure.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 117

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 000607 A2 Date of request for examination: 20000410

Application: 960103 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Change: 010117 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20001128

Change: 991020 A2 International Patent Classification changed: 19990831

Search Report: 991020 A3 Separate publication of the search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	1475
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	10675
Total word count - document A			12150
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			12150

...SPECIFICATION responsive to the call to access entry 512 of table 501 of FIG. 9 and determines that PCS telephone 168 is currently registered on switching node 110. The mobility management application then requests that the call be redirected to switching node 110. The transport layer of switching node 108 is responsive to this request to access the level 4 routing table 504 of FIG. 5 and to redirect the call to switching node 110 using link 163. Entry 515 was added to table 504, when switching node 110 requested the authentication information. When the call is received at switching node 110, the session layer is responsive to the directory telephone number to access entry 901 of...

19/5,K/36 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00755692 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTHENTICATING USERS
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF D'AUTHENTIFICATION D'UTILISATEURS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

HECKER Gary A, The Hecker Law Group, Suite 2300, 1925 Century Park East,
Los Angeles, CA 90067, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200069110 A1 20001116 (WO 0069110)

Application: WO 2000US12209 20000504 (PCT/WO US0012209)

Priority Application: US 99309341 19990511

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK

SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-009/00

International Patent Class: H04L-009/32

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9809

English Abstract

The invention externalizes an authentication mechanism from an application in the form of a login server (204) so that the application does not have to authenticate any user. The login server is configured to handle authentication. An application server (202), having the application, checks (304) if a request (206) has an active and valid session; and if there is not a valid session, the application server redirects (306) the user to the login server. The login server attempts (308) to authenticate the user (200) by using any authentication mechanism. Once authenticated, the login server redirects (314) the user back to the application server. The application server verifies the authentication with the login server; and once verified, the application server processes the request. The communications between the two servers are independent of user interaction.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne l'extraction d'un mecanisme d'authentification a partir d'une application sous la forme d'un serveur de connexion (204) de maniere que l'application n'ait aucun utilisateur a authentifier. Le serveur de connexion est configure pour la mise en oeuvre de l'authentification. Un serveur d'applications (202) pourvu de l'application verifie (304) si une demande (206) correspond a une session active et valide. Si aucune session n'est valide, le serveur d'applications reachemine (306) l'utilisateur vers le serveur de connexion. Le serveur de connexion essaie (308) d'authentifier l'utilisateur (200) en recourant a n'importe quel mecanisme d'authentification. Apres l'authentification, le serveur de connexion reachemine a nouveau l'utilisateur vers le serveur d'applications. Le

serveur d'applications verifie l'authentification directement avec le serveur de connexion. Apres la verification, le serveur d'applications traite la demande de l'utilisateur. Les communications entre les deux serveurs ne sont pas sujettes a une interaction en provenance de l'utilisateur.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001116 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20001116 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010405 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... session if said cookie is valid.

22 A computer program product comprising:

a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein configured to **authenticate** requests, said **computer** program

product comprising:

computer readable program code configured to cause a computer to request information from a first server;

computer readable program code configured to cause said first server to **redirect** said **request** to a second server;

computer readable program code configured to cause said second **server** to **authenticate** a requestor of said information; and

computer readable program code configured to cause said second server to **redirect** said **request** to said first server.

23 The **computer** program product of claim 22 further comprising

computer readable program code configured to cause a computer to create a session if said **authentication** by said second **server** is successful.